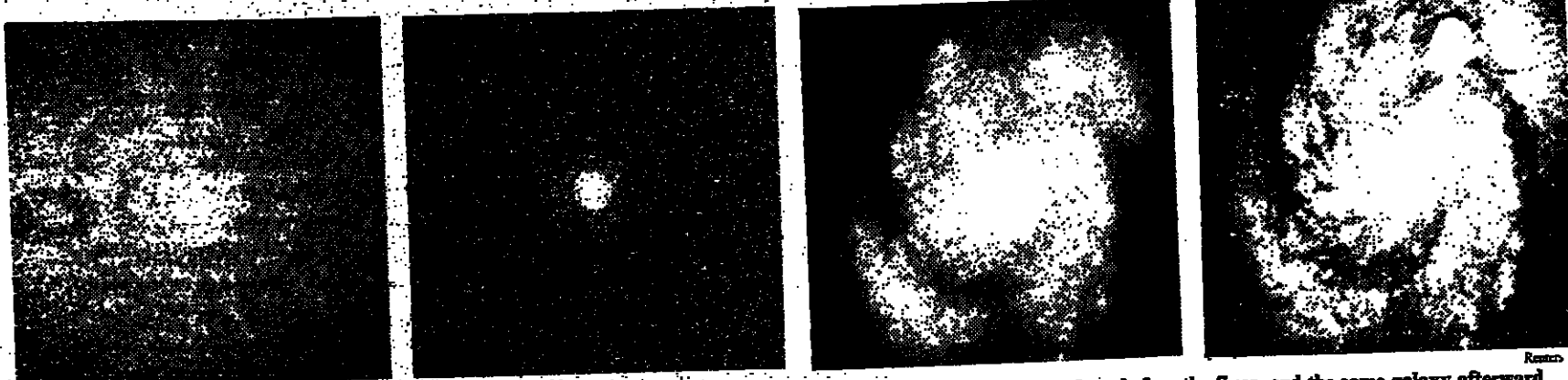


# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Friday, January 14, 1994

No. 34,485



Back in business, from left to right: Hubble's blurred view of a single star; the same star after the repairs; the M100 galaxy before the fixes, and the same galaxy afterward.

## Repaired Hubble Opens a New Window on Universe

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

GREENBELT, Maryland — Radiating the joy of hard-won triumph after three and a half years of embarrassing gloom, space officials and scientists proclaimed the repairs on the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope a complete success Thursday and released striking before-

and-after pictures to show that the spacecraft should now begin to live up to its original promise of peering deep into the universe. "It's fixed beyond our wildest expectations," the project's chief scientist, Edward J. Weiler, announced at a news conference at the Goddard Space Flight Center here. As the telescope's test pictures of galactic

cores and spiral arms, exploding stars and stellar gas clouds appeared on the screen with exceptional clarity, Duccio Macchetto, an astronomer with the European Space Agency, exclaimed, "All I can say is: Wow!" Although the scientific dividends are yet to come, and difficult to predict in any detail, officials of the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration sought to translate the achievement into a restoration of public and political confidence in the agency, which has been rocked by numerous spacecraft and rocket failures in recent years.

Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, Democrat of

See HUBBLE, Page 5

## Optimism in Germany May Prove Unfounded Economy Likely to Remain Sluggish

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The German economy faces an uphill battle even to begin to shake off its recession this year after 18 months of decline.

Many German leaders, and some of the populace, are expressing optimism now, saying they expect 1994 to end better than it started. But this is the brave face put forth by a nation that is expected to post an economic growth rate near zero as it fights to defend its fading image as Europe's most dynamic industrial economy.

"People will unquestionably have to tone down their expectations," Richard Reid of the Swiss financial advisers UBS Phillips & Drew said in Frankfurt. The average German will probably continue to feel the pinch until 1996 or 1997, he added.

In Eastern Germany, workers may find more jobs at higher pay as their region continues to pull out of its slump. But West Germans will have to learn to live with a new austerity for years, getting less sick leave, shorter vacations and less money while watching unemployment, crime and taxes rise, economists say.

The latest economic statistics from the government paint a blurry, good-news, bad-news portrait of an economy that the government insists is poised to take off.

But unemployment, the issue that will matter most in this year's 19 regional elections, begins the year at a record high and is most likely to continue climbing for at least 12 more months, even as welfare benefits add to government deficits and voters' purchasing power declines. West German unemployment rose to 8.1 percent in December, from 7.8 percent in November, while East German unemployment rose to 15.4 percent, from 15.1 percent. Nearly a million Germans have been jobless for more than a year, half of them for more than two years, particularly in Eastern Germany.

Over all, the German economy is expected to expand by only 0.5 percent in 1994. In 1993, it shrank 1.3 percent. The Federal Statistics Office reported Monday. The West German economy alone shrank by 1.9 percent in real, or inflation-adjusted, terms after having grown 1.6 percent in 1992.

The best news in 1994, many people say, will be a decline in inflation that will give the Bundesbank an excuse to cut interest rates substantially, helping to stimulate consumer demand in Germany and in neighboring countries. Consumer prices are forecast to rise just 3 percent in 1994, after increases in 1993 of 4

percent in Western Germany and 9 percent in the East.

The outlook is also promising for exports, which have shown surprising resilience despite the Deutsche mark's strength against the currencies of competing nations.

Despite the warnings of analysts, polls verify that Germans are starting the new year in a relatively optimistic frame of mind.

In the latest poll by the Allensbach Institute for Public Opinion Research, which has historically been a more accurate indicator of business

### When and How? Ending the world recession

Second in a series of articles on returning the world's industrial economies to competitiveness and real growth.

swings than professional forecasts, 2,000 Germans were asked in December whether they were "more sanguine or anxious" about the year ahead; 41 percent said they were more sanguine, compared with 28 percent who were more anxious.

But among those in Western Germany asked whether they thought the economy would improve or worsen in the next six months, only 15 percent were hopeful, while 50 percent were pessimistic.

This note of skepticism comes as no surprise, considering some of these recent forecasts from prominent economists:

• Peter Rüdiger Puf, chief economist at Daimler-Benz AG, the biggest German industrial group, forecast that unemployment in the nation would rise from 4.4 million in 1993 to 6.5 million in 1994, a level not seen since the Weimar Republic.

• Horst Siebert, president of the Kiel Institute on the World Economy, said an economic recovery would barely improve the German labor market, calculating that it would take 4 percent economic growth to get 1 percent employment growth.

• Rüdiger Pohl, a member of Germany's Council of Economic Advisors, predicted unemployment would continue to plague Germany for five more years.

• Rüdiger Dornbusch, who teaches economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that Germany was "just at the beginning of its decline."

Germany is slowly reasserting control over

See GERMANY, Page 5



Mr. Clinton being escorted by Mr. Yeltsin on Thursday as they walked in the Kremlin.

## Tale of 2 Houses: Yeltsin Ally Elected, Zhirinovskiy Yells

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The upper chamber of Russia's new parliament elected one of President Boris N. Yeltsin's close lieutenants as its chairman on Thursday, while the lower house rang again to Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's antics.

The meetings of the two chambers, separated by several kilometers, were played out against the pomp and traffic jams of President Bill Clinton's official visit, which seemed to add yet another dimension to Moscow's Byzantine and interminable political maneuverings.

Whether holding formal talks with Mr. Yel-

sin, strolling through the Kremlin or visiting the Russian Orthodox patriarch, Mr. Clinton paid little public heed to the new legislature, except to urge deputies who attended an American reception that "there was lots of room for difference of opinion."

In the upper chamber, the Federation Council, the 178 deputies who represent Russia's 88 constituent regions finally voted in Vladimir F. Shumeiko, a first deputy prime minister and close aide to Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Shumeiko fell a vote short of the required 86 in two rounds of voting on Wednesday, but handily cleared the barrier with 98 on Thursday, evidently after some late-night can-

vassing by Oleg Soskovets, a deputy prime minister.

Mr. Shumeiko—48, the former manager of a state electronics company in Krasnoyarsk and a defector from the former Congress of People's Deputies, well-spoken and photogenic—is frequently mentioned as someone with presidential potential. Such speculation is certain to be enhanced by his election.

More immediately, Mr. Shumeiko's selection gives Mr. Yeltsin a potentially valuable buffer against the lower house, the Duma. The upper house has the authority to turn legislation back to the Duma, which must then muster a two-thirds vote to enact the law unilaterally.

In his initial comments, Mr. Shumeiko spoke of the necessity at this stage of a strong president. For now, he said, presidential power was "the only opportunity to preserve a single Russia."

Such a buffer might well prove useful, if the Duma's first two sittings are any indication.

The session on Thursday was marked by complex wrangling over procedures and over the election of a chairman, and at the end anti-Yeltsin forces had made concrete gains.

As on the first day, the session was marked by a hysterical outburst from Mr. Zhirinovskiy, the head of the Liberal Democratic Party, who

See RUSSIA, Page 5

## U.S. Investors Burst Asian Stock Bubble

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — American investors are pulling their money out of the overheated stock markets of Southeast Asia, helping burst the bubble that they themselves created in a headlong drive to diversify abroad.

As markets tumbled in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore on Thursday, investors, advisers, brokers, and analysts agreed that they had reached their highs for the time being and that Southeast Asia was being dealt out in this year's annual reshuffling of investment portfolios, no matter how optimistic may be the long-term outlook for the area.

The Asia/Pacific component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index tumbled 0.81 percent to 116.47.

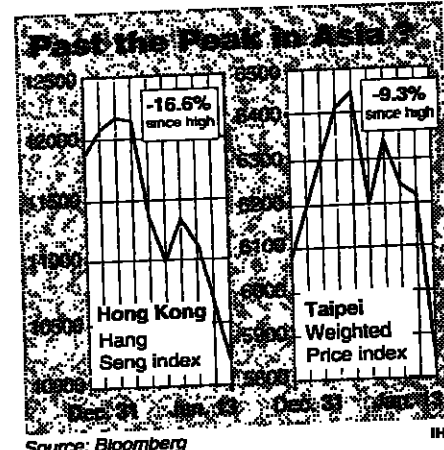
But specialists disagreed on where the money would move next — Japan, other emerging markets, Europe, or back to the United States. The most likely answer may be that Americans will continue to diversify their investments in all these places.

If there was any trigger to the flight aside from the obvious unsustainability of the Southeast Asian markets themselves, it was recommendations from major advisers. None counseled a wholesale repatriation to the United States.

Merrill Lynch's international strategist, Thomas R. Robinson, advised clients Wednesday to shift their emphasis to Latin America and Europe because of short-term volatility in Southeast Asia, and Asian fund managers to shift to Japan. This was short-term advice, Mr. Robinson said, because "we are long-term positive" in Southeast Asia.

Eric Kobrin, who runs a newsletter tracking Fidelity Investments, the largest U.S. mutual fund house, advised readers to bail out of Southeast Asia about a month ago and either to come back home and bet on the domestic economy or to try profiting from declines in

See INVEST, Page 12



Source: Bloomberg

## 2 Political Prisoners Freed in Tibet

BEIJING (WP) — In an unusual gesture, China has released two of the most prominent political prisoners in Tibet, two international human rights groups said Thursday.

The International Campaign for Tibet and the Tibet Information Network said that Gendun Rinchen, 45, a tour guide, and Lobsang Yonten, 64, a former Buddhist monk, were released separately earlier this

week in Lhasa. The two men were arrested in May 1993 for trying to pass human rights information to a group of European diplomats who were visiting Tibet.

The releases of the two men appeared to be timed to respond to U.S. warnings that unless China made progress soon on human rights issues, it would lose its most-favored-nation trading status.

Related articles, Page 4.

## Italian Leader Resigns, Paving Way for Elections

Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi resigned on Thursday, opening the way for elections to replace the politicians who ran Italy for four decades and fell into disgrace

because of widespread political corruption. Since the scandal erupted almost two years ago, more than 3,000 politicians and businessmen have been implicated. (Page 2)

### General News

France's constitutional court annulled an education bill that had lifted spending restrictions for private schools. Page 2.

Bosnian Serbian forces claimed Thursday to have breached Muslim-led government defense lines and advanced on the strategic town of Olovo. Page 2.

### Business/Finance

French banks opposed a German plan to rescue Metallgesellschaft. Page 11.

### Books

Bridge. Page 9.

### Crossword

Crossword. Page 8.

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.50 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Armenia	700 CFA	Gates	8.00 Rls	
Egypt	5.00 FF	Réunion	11.50 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	5.00 R.	
Gabon	400 CFA	Senegal	400 CFA	
Ghana	200 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS	
Greece	300 Dr.	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast	500 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 12,000	
Jordan	J.D. U.A.E.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	U.S\$ 1.50	U.S. M.	(Eur.) \$1.10	

### Dow Jones

Down	6.20	Trib Index	Down	0.83%
2,942.43		110.97		

### The Dollar

New York	1.7513	1.7530
London	1.7513	1.7530
Paris	1.7513	1.7530
Frankfurt	1.7513	1.7530
Geneva	1.7513	1.7530
Brussels	1.7513	1.7530
Amsterdam	1.7513	1.7530
Stockholm	1.7513	1.7530
Copenhagen	1.7513	1.7530
Helsinki	1.7513	1.7530
Oslo	1.7513	1.7530
Stockholm	1.7513	1.7530
Copenhagen	1.7513	1.7530
Helsinki	1.7513	1.7530
Oslo	1.7513	1.7530

## Rival's Bodyguard Is Suspected in Attack on Skater

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORTLAND, Oregon — The bodyguard of Tonya Harding is among the suspects in the attack on Harding's figure-skating rival, Nancy Kerrigan, and arrest warrants have been issued, law enforcement officials said Thursday.

Sheriff's deputies in Portland were expected to make arrests in the case later Thursday, officials said. Bart Whelan, a spokesman for the Multnomah County sheriff's office in Portland,

said "two or more" people would be arrested. Whelan said that Shawn Eric Eckhardt, Miss Harding's bodyguard, was one of the suspects. He said the district attorney would likely file charges of conspiracy to commit assault. Separate assault charges are likely to be filed in Detroit, where the attack occurred Jan. 6, but federal charges are not anticipated.

Earlier, a Boston television station had reported that Miss Harding, Mr. Eckhardt, and

Miss Harding's former husband were among five people for whom warrants had been issued. But law enforcement officials in Portland and Detroit denied that Miss Harding was among those named.

"To my knowledge, Tonya Harding has not been implicated," said Benny Napoleon, Detroit's deputy police chief.

Later, a spokesman for Mr. Napoleon, Sergeant Christopher Buck, said, "We have nothing to implicate her." Mr. Buck said Miss Harding was not named in the warrants and that it was not expected that she would be named.

John Bradley, who is handling the investigation for the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office, told The Oregonian newspaper in

## 'Copycat' Carried Out Soccer Stabbing

The deaf and mute woman who stabbed a German soccer player in the back in Stuttgart did so because "she wanted to get publicity" and copied the stabbing of the tennis star Monica Seles in April in Hamburg, officials said Thursday. "It's a typical copycat at-

tack," the Stuttgart prosecutor said. "She wanted the limelight."

The victim, Oliver Möller, a Hamburg SV defender, was apparently picked as a target at random. He was treated for wounds to a lung, his diaphragm and liver. (Page 17)

Portland that the report, from WCVB-TV Boston, was wrong.

Miss Harding won the U.S. Figure Skating Championship in Detroit last week after Miss Kerrigan was dubbed in the knee following a practice session, forcing her out of the competition. The Boston television report was the first time Miss Harding had been linked to the alleged plot.

The report said warrants were also issued for Miss Harding's former husband, Jeff Gillooly, Mr. Eckhardt, and Derek Smith of Phoenix, Arizona, and Shane Staudt, a Portland man who the station said came to Boston a few weeks ago to stalk Miss Kerrigan before carrying out the attack in Detroit.

Details of the alleged plot began to unfold Wednesday with reports that Mr. Eckhardt had

See SKATER, Page 17

هكذا من الأهل



## Italy Leader Resigns, Paving Way For Vote

By Alan Cowell

ROME — After eight months of overseeing one of the most turbulent eras of postwar Italian history, Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi resigned on Thursday, opening the way for early elections to purge the country's disgraced political elite.

Mr. Ciampi, 73, a former Central Bank governor, handed his resignation to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro after a final, rowdy debate in the parliament — the last, formal bastion of a political order that Italians have repeatedly repudiated because of its corruption. His government was Italy's 52d since World War II.

The development marked a turning point in Italy's tortuous advance toward political renewal and the installation of a new political class to replace the Christian Democrat-dominated inner circle that ran the land for four decades.

It is now possible for President Scalfaro to dissolve the legislature. Constitutionally, new elections may then be held after 70 days, offering Italians their first chance to change their rulers since Europe's biggest corruption scandal began decimating the political old guard almost two years ago.

Since then, more than 3,000 politicians and businessmen have been implicated in a scandal involving bribes for government contracts and a system whereby, in essence, politicians looted the vast state sector of the economy to finance themselves and their parties.

The big question after Mr. Ciampi's resignation was when and how Mr. Scalfaro, himself a veteran Christian Democrat, would react to it. A presidential statement said he "reserved his decision" on his response.

Many Italian analysts had forecast that the Italian president, whose largely ceremonial role now assumes much greater importance, would quickly dissolve parliament, announce an election date and possibly name Mr. Ciampi as an interim prime minister to run the country until the vote.

But with Mr. Scalfaro himself facing accusations, which he has denied, of wrongdoing during an earlier spell as interior minister, and with his Christian Democratic colleagues desperate for time to regroup, it remained uncertain when he would act.

The corruption scandal has driven Italians in the hundreds of thousands away from the Christian Democrats and their allies since the last national vote in April 1992 gave them the narrow edge they still hold in parliament.

Since then, erstwhile political outsiders, the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left, the insurgent Northern League and even the neofascist Italian Social Movement — have surged to the fore in local votes, leaving Italy with a parliament so far removed from popular sentiment that many Italians call it illegitimate.

New elections would, in all probability, result in a straight showdown between left and right, and as many as two-thirds of the 900-plus legislators could lose their parliamentary seats, and thus their immunity from prosecution.

The earliest an election could be held is March 20 but, for technical reasons, a delay of just a few days by President Scalfaro in announcing the ballot could put the vote back to April 10. Some Christian Democrats want it put off until June while the party tries to remold its image, change its name and fight for a comeback.

Reform-minded groups like the former Communists and the Northern League say they favor an early vote.

"I cannot but take note of the profound division in parliament," Mr. Ciampi told legislators on Thursday, arguing that their differences raised "a question over the conditions indispensable for further productive work by parliament."



Muslim refugees from Bosnia watching Thursday as food from Islamic aid groups was distributed at a shelter near Zagreb, Croatia.

## Behind a Nameless Sarajevo Death, a Life

By Chuck Sudetic

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The world came to know her only in death, in television images and newspaper pictures, face down in a pool of blood on a sidewalk, wearing a knee-length gray coat and black rubber boots.

She was Tuesday's representative image of the thousands of people who have fallen victim to the shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian nationalist forces dug in on the mountains around the city, unthreatened by any weapons the Bosnian Army has at its disposal.

The dead woman was Ljiljana Pajic, 66, a widow, a grandmother, a retired cafeteria worker, a Serb who chose to stay in her three-room apartment despite the 21-month siege of the Bosnian capital.

On Wednesday, grieving relatives, friends and neighbors reflected on the absurdity of Mrs. Pajic's death and whether the Bosnian Army's efforts to break the Serbian hold on this city should go on, even against the odds and even when it is clear that with each attempt the

Serbs will bombard civilian targets and kill more people like her.

Mrs. Pajic died, United Nations officials said, from a "retaliatory" Serbian attack after Bosnian Army mortars opened fire at about 10 A.M. Tuesday. The Serbian shelling killed 9 people, wounded 60 others and closed the city's airport to humanitarian aid flights.

The shell that killed Mrs. Pajic ripped into the sidewalk at about 11 A.M. while she was walking to a nearby Red Cross office with a message for her granddaughter, 18, on the Serbian side of the siege line, relatives said.

The shrapnel tore away the front half of Mrs. Pajic's head, killing her immediately. The message was still in her pocket.

"Thank God that you are all alive and well, and that we're all alive and well," she wrote, asking her granddaughter to send boxes of powdered milk and a picture of her grandson's wedding in a package through the Serbian Orthodox Church's aid organization. "It would make grandma happier than anything else you can do at least in a picture."

On Wednesday, the dead woman's half-Ser-

bian, half-Croatian nephew, Slavko Pajic, sipped coffee with friends and neighbors in her second-floor apartment and took calls from relatives.

"The stupid thing here is that it has come to an ethnic war," he said, explaining that of his dead aunt's two sons — both Serbs, both Bosnian Army soldiers — one is married to a Croat and the other to a Muslim, while her two daughters are married to Serbs.

"Look at how we are mixed," he said. "I stayed here because I'm not a nationalist and 90 percent of my friends are Muslims."

"Each side here should admit its mistakes and grieve and end this right now," Mr. Pajic said. "The world community could have stopped this if they had acted immediately. Now it is all over. It has become a matter of revenge."

"The shells don't ask, 'Who is a Serb? Who is a Croat? Who is a Muslim?'" said Halil Prizina, one of Mrs. Pajic's Muslim friends. "The Serbs with the guns aren't thinking with their own heads. All of the military activity in Sarajevo should be stopped."

## Serbs Seek To Cut Off Northern Bosnia City

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials and Radio Serbia reported military advances Thursday on two key central Bosnian battle fronts that could radically reshape the military situation in this war-torn country.

Radio Serbia asserted that Bosnian Serb forces had, after 66 days of heavy shelling and frequent infantry attacks, breached Bosnian Army lines near the town of Olovo and threatened to cut a road used to supply the northern city of Tuzla.

Bosnian military officials, however, denied the radio report from Olovo, and United Nations officials in Sarajevo could not confirm it.

UN officials, meanwhile, confirmed that Muslim military forces in central Bosnia had delivered a severe setback to the Croatian militia, practically cutting in half a Croatian-held pocket around the towns of Vitez and Busovaca.

"The Bosnian Army has succeeded in reaching the Lasva Valley road," said Lieutenant Colonel Bill Altkman, spokesman for the United Nations military force in Bosnia, referring to the Muslims' capture of the main supply route between Vitez and Busovaca. "In some locations it had small units across the road."

Colonel Altkman said the Bosnians captured the road near the village of Santici after three days of fierce fighting. He said the battle line now intersected the road in two places with a Bosnian redoubt extending across it from the north.

Sarajevo radio said Thursday that Bosnian Army units on the highway had repulsed six counterattacks by the Croatian forces and asserted that the capture of the road portended the complete defeat of the Croatian militia in the area.

Colonel Altkman described the Vitez-Busovaca pocket as an "hourglass" being pressed at the northern and southern sides of its narrowest part. The pocket was being defended by some of the most formidable forces in the Croatian militia, including units responsible for a massacre of Muslims in the nearby village of Ahmici last April.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Expands Women's Combat Role

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Les Aspin moved Thursday to help open up more ground-combat jobs for female soldiers, saying expanding opportunities for women in the military "is right, and it's smart."

Mr. Aspin announced that the "risk rule" that had prevented women from serving in many combat jobs would be lifted as of Oct. 1. The rule had barred women from noncombat units where the risk was as great as that in combat units. But since women now can serve in combat aircraft and on navy combat ships, Mr. Aspin said, "this rule has been overtaken by events."

He also issued a policy that readies ground combat. Under the new regulation, women will not serve in ground units that "engage the enemy with the ground with weapons," are exposed to hostile fire, and "have a high probability of direct physical contact with the personnel of a hostile force."

### U.S. Moves Toward Less Secrecy

WASHINGTON (AP) — The latest revision of a new presidential order on government secrecy would require the first time that officials weigh the public's interest in access to information, before it is ever stamped "classified," according to a draft copy of the order.

The new requirement is meant to encourage more extensive classification of government documents and information, which has legal leverage to pry loose data that were unnecessary for national security in the first place, American officials and independent experts say.

### Fossil Hints Whales Once Walked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists have discovered unusually complete fossils of what could be an ancestor of modern whales that might have walked on land and hunted in the sea about 50 million years ago.

The structure of the bones suggest the creature, discovered in an ancient sea bed in Pakistan, walked on land like a present-day sea lion, researchers said Thursday. But also in the water, the animal had the characteristics of a powerful and agile swimmer, like a sea otter.

The fossil remains were discovered in 1992 by researchers at Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine. A report on their discovery is published in Friday's issue of the journal *Science*.

### Mexico Sees an Opening for Talks

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — The government's peace envoy conferred a measure of legitimacy on an insurgent guerrilla movement Thursday by formally accepting it as a political and military force. This was a second step by the government toward meeting rebel demands for talks.

The envoy, Manuel Camacho Solis, also said he had received messages "from various parts of the country" that might be an opening to negotiations. He did not elaborate, and it was not clear if he had heard directly from rebel leaders or from parties that sympathized with the rebels.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari announced a unilateral cease-fire on Wednesday in the southern state of Chiapas and said troops would fire on rebels and their strongholds only if attacked first. He also offered to pardon the guerrillas if they desisted. But there was no sign of the government meeting a rebel demand that the 14,000 soldiers in Chiapas be withdrawn.

### Red Army Suspect Ruled a Suicide

SCHWERIN, Germany (Reuters) — German prosecutors closed an investigation on Thursday into the death of a suspected leftist guerrilla during a police ambush in June, after concluding that he had committed suicide.

Interior reports from independent Swiss forensic scientists and other institutes had indicated that the suspect, Wolfgang Grams, shot himself in the head in police custody after being held in a shoot-out in a train station in the town of Bad Kleinau.

The chief state prosecutor, Gert Schwarz, said at a news conference that there were no grounds to think that Mr. Grams, who was believed to have been a member of the Red Army Faction, had been killed by the police.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Crossing the Channel With a Big Mac

LONDON (AP) — "Stella Seabird," which is competing with the Channel Tunnel for millions of passengers on its route between Dover, England, and Calais, France, announced Thursday that a McDonald's restaurant would be serving fast food on one of its ferries, the *Stena Fantasia*, by the end of the month.

"This is another tunnel buster, particularly for families," said Gareth Cooper, Stena Seabird's managing director. "They'll never be able to buy a Big Mac on a Channel Tunnel train. The tunnel, which opens May 8 to passenger traffic, is jostling a quicker crossing of the English Channel, although people in Le Shuttle train cars will have to stay around their cars during the 35-minute crossing."

US Airways wants more business sending people to their final destination. Funeral directors who are booking flights for bodies and mourners can call a special line intended to make reservations easier. And for every 30 corpses shipped on US Airways, the funeral director gets a free round-trip ticket for domestic travel.

Criminal charges have been filed against six people accused of robbing foreign tourists at Manila's international airport in connivance with airport police, officials said Thursday.

## Major's New Ache: Report on Vote Manipulation

By Richard W. Stevenson

LONDON — To Britain's Conservative government, wracked by internal dissension and searching for a fresh approach after more than 14 years in power, the adoption several months ago of a "back to basics" strategy emphasizing family values, law and order and a commitment to education seemed just the ticket.

But now even that strategy, initially viewed as a politically safe antidote to the squabbling within the party and the government's dismal standing in public opinion polls, has blown up in Prime Minister John Major's face.

Having warned in speeches of the perils to society of a loss of moral values and the rising number of single mothers, Mr. Major and other party leaders have been embarrassed by disclosures over the past few weeks about the sex lives of a number of their prominent fellow Tories.

In the most publicized case, a mid-ranking minister in the Environment Department, Tim Yeo, who had been among those preaching traditional family values, was forced to resign after admitting that he had fathered a child last year in an extramarital affair.

In a second case, the wife of another minister, Lord Cailness, was found dead last week on the eve of her 19th wedding anniversary, an apparent suicide. Lady Diana Cailness had been distraught, her parents said in newspaper interviews, because her husband had been having an affair. Lord Cailness resigned his post as minister for shipping following his wife's death.

Mr. Major's problems spread Thursday when an official investigation into the management of the country's most prominent local government, the Tory-controlled council in London's Westminster district, concluded that officials had manipulated the sale of government-owned housing in 1990 in an attempt to bring more Conservative Party voters into wards where electoral strength hung in the balance. The officials, who include one current Conservative member of Parliament, Barry Legg, denied any wrongdoing.

The investigation, said Jack Straw, a high Labor Party official, "shows that the Tory party is rotten and immoral to the core." Mr. Straw added, "They have abandoned basic principles of public morality."

Faced with an almost gleeful onslaught

of criticism from the opposition parties, Mr. Major has sought to decouple his "back to basics" strategy, the centerpiece of his government's domestic policy, from questions of personal morality, saying his emphasis is on issues such as improving schools.

One of his ministers, Alastair Burt, was heckled and booed when he spoke Thursday in London at a conference on family values. The following speaker was Sara Keays, whose extramarital affair with Cecil Parkinson, a prominent Tory, led to a child and his resignation from the government in 1983.

"What is intolerable is to be lectured by political leaders on how we should live," Miss Keays said, when they themselves "are living a lie."

In political terms, Mr. Major is clearly heading into a critical period. Even within his own party, he is increasingly under attack for failing to articulate where he wants to lead the party and the country. His only major initiative apart from "back to basics" has been a high-risk effort to seek peace negotiations over Northern Ireland. So far that effort has yielded little progress in the face of continued violence by the Irish Republican Army.

Despite slow but steady improvement in the economy — unemployment figures released on Wednesday showed that joblessness dipped to 9.8 percent in December, the first time it had been below 10 percent in 18 months — the government's poll ratings have plummeted to consistently low levels. The most recent poll, published Wednesday by *The Guardian*, showed 50 percent of respondents saying they would vote for the opposition Labor Party in a general election, with the Conservatives at 26 percent and the Liberal Democrats at 20 percent.

Advisers to Mr. Major had expressed optimism late last year that 1994 would allow the prime minister to regain his authority within the party, which was deeply split last year over whether to back his call to approve the Treaty on European Union. Mr. Major won that fight, but only barely. He does not have to call a general election until 1997.

But political analysts are again questioning whether Mr. Major would be able to survive a poor showing by the party in elections this June for the European Parliament. They are pointing to Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the exchequer, as his most likely successor.

## French Education Bill Is Annulled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's constitutional court annulled an education bill on Thursday that had lifted restrictions on spending by local authorities on private schools.

In its ruling, the independent nine-member panel struck down the law, saying it failed to guarantee

equality of treatment among private schools.

The new legislation had granted unlimited use of public funds to the country's private, mainly Roman Catholic, schools. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had come under fire from both left and right after the education bill was rushed through the Senate last month in the middle of the night.

The bill allowed municipalities to finance all investments of private schools, abrogating an 1850 law that strictly limited government aid to the private sector.

But the court discounted other Socialist Party objections on procedure. The Socialists had claimed that the rights of parliament had been violated when the bill was hurriedly adopted on Dec. 15.

The Socialist Party leader, Michel Rocard, called the ruling a "victory" while Prime Minister Balladur said, "No reaction."

The ruling came as teachers' unions and parents' associations as well as left-wing parties and organizations planned a widespread demonstration against the new legislation next Sunday.

François Mitterrand, the Socialist president, waded into the controversy on Thursday, attacking Mr. Balladur for his "unfortunate initiative" and cheering the left on ahead of Sunday's demonstration.

The education bill has led to the first serious clash between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Balladur since they began sharing power last March after the right won an overwhelming victory. (Readers, AFP)

## Delay by Sweden Dismays Danes

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden on Thursday again delayed its final decision on a proposed bridge between Scandinavia and continental Europe over the Öresund Strait, saying more environmental checks were needed.

The delay was called "deeply regrettable" by Denmark's prime minister, who added that the two countries had already agreed that the project must have no impact on the shallow waters of the sound.

Denmark and Sweden agreed in 1991 to build the 16-kilometer (10-mile) road and rail bridge, and work was to have begun on Jan. 1. The project was due to be finished in the year 2000.

## Johan Holst, Norwegian Aide, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Foreign Minister Johan Jorgen Holst of Norway, who helped bring about the peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel last year, has died after a stroke. He was 36 years old.

Mr. Holst had been hospitalized in November for exhaustion, after hectic months of travel and work during the negotiations, which were held secretly in Norway. He was hospitalized again Dec. 16 after suffering a stroke that affected his ability to walk and talk. Norwegian national radio reported Wednesday that Mr. Holst had suffered a second stroke during the night.

He had been foreign minister less than 10 months.

Mr. Holst, a former defense minister, won international acclaim for his role in shepherding Israeli and Palestinian negotiations toward the peace agreement.

The two sides signed the accord for limited self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in Washington on Sept. 13, although an Israeli withdrawal has been delayed by disputes over the control of borders and the security of settlers.

Mr. Holst was nominated by a German politician this week for the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize.

"Norway has lost a foreign minister who not only was highly respected in our homeland but who also had a strong international position and reputation," Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said. "His name will always be connected to the future that this historic agreement resulted in."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel expressed "deep shock at the untimely and unexpected death."

"I believe that the Oslo agreement would not have been made without the great contribution of Johan Holst," he said in Jerusalem.

Norwegians were surprised when Mr. Holst was named foreign minister in April 1993. He was not known for his political savvy, and many doubted his talents would measure up to those of Thorvald Stoltenberg, his predecessor.

Mr. Holst and a tightly knit negotiating team, including his son and wife, Marianne Holst, led the secret Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

(AP, Reuters)

## Kenny's New York Bar

EST. 1911 - PARIS

THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE

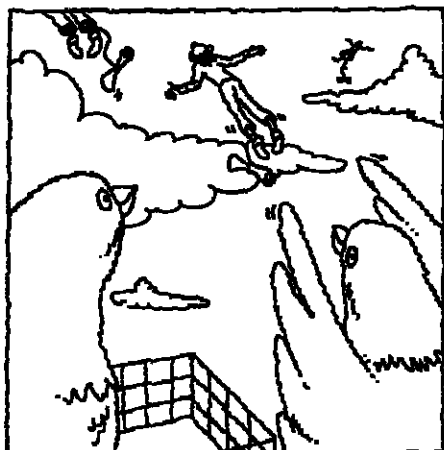
Just tell the taxi driver, "Bank rue doe noo" or

PARIS: 5, rue Daunou

BERLIN: Grand Hotel Esplanade

HAMBURG: Bleichenhof

OVERHEARD



Edna and Horace, unaware of advanced telecommunications, put their trust in carrier persons.

## With MCI CALL USA and MCI WORLD REACH services, reaching around the world has never been easier.

To reach around the world, use your MCI Card or call collect. Just select the number next to the country you're calling from. An English-speaking operator will put your call through to anywhere in the 50 States as well as a growing list of participating World Reach countries.

Austria	022-903-012	Ecuador	170	Italy	02-1522	Saudi Arabia	1-800-11
Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt	555-5770	Kenya	08001	Slovak Rep	00-42-00012
Bolivia	0-800-2222	France	9500-102-80	Kuwait	800-MCI (800-624)	Spain	900-99-0016
Brazil	000-802	Germany	19-00-19	Lebanon	425-03	Switzerland	020-755-922
Chile	00-0736	Greece	030-002	Mexico	95-800-674-7000	Taiwan	02-0222
Colombia	580-16-0001	Hungary	00-800-021	Netherlands	09-022-9-22	Turkey	90-800-177
Cyprus	080-90000	India	00-800-0411	Norway	050-0292	UAE	800-11
Czech Rep	00-42-00002	Indonesia	000-127	Peru	001-190	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Denmark	8001-0022	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Poland	071-04-800-222	Uruguay	000-412
Dominican Republic	1-800-751-6524	Israel	177-50-2721	Portugal	05-017-1254	Venezuela	800-194-0

\*Country-to-country calling may not be available to 5 from all MCI CALL USA locations. Certain restrictions apply. †Not for record call time. ‡Available from most major cities. When dialing outside of U.S. dial 01 first. When dialing outside of U.S., the access number is 800. †United mailboxes. ‡Collect calls to U.S. only. In some countries, public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. †Service from public telephones may be limited. Rate depends on call origin in Mexico. †Service available on a limited basis in eastern Germany. © MCI Communications Corporation, 1993. MCI, its logo, and all other MCI products and services mentioned herein, are proprietary marks of MCI Communications Corporation.

MCI



# THE AMERICAS / FAILED COUNTERATTACK

## FBI Gathers Whitewater Backfired on White House

### Records on Land Deals In Ozarks

By Michael J. Goodman and Douglas Frantz  
Los Angeles Times Service

YELLVILLE, Arkansas — FBI agents are sweeping up land records that could provide authorities with the first complete financial portrait of a real estate partnership between President Bill Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton and the owner of a failed savings and loan.

County officials here said that FBI agents had taken copies of deeds and other records of a project of the Whitewater Development Corp., the partnership at the center of the controversy.

By reconstructing the sale of 44 parcels of land in Whitewater's 200-acre (80-hectare) development here, the FBI could get the first complete picture of how much money flowed into and out of a deal that the Clintons say cost them nearly \$69,000 in losses.

The records will also augment a report on Whitewater prepared for the Clinton campaign to rebut questions about the project that were first raised during the 1992 presidential race. Some experts contend that the report does not represent a clear financial picture of the venture's profitability.

Mr. Clinton said this week that the matter had been thoroughly investigated. But only in recent weeks has the FBI collected hundreds of documents from county offices in Arkansas and begun to compile the project's financial history.

Officials in the Marion County clerk's and assessor's offices said FBI agents had visited them several times recently, examining and copying documents.

"They come in, flash their badges and start going through records," said Mary Jo Layton, the clerk of this rural county in the Ozark Mountains of northern Arkansas. "They are pulling all the deeds for Whitewater."

The project was intended to create a resort community on the banks of the White River when it was started in 1979 by the Clintons and James B. McDougal, a Clinton political confidant who later acquired Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. Another partner was Mr. McDougal's wife, Susan.

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's presidential campaign advisers prided themselves on rapid response and aggressive counterattacks. As a Clinton political strategist, James Carville, puts it, "I view it as my role not just to defend but to counterattack."

But when it came to allegations about Mr. Clinton's investments in Whitewater Development Corp., the strategy backfired.

Before Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, finally agreed to what had become an inevitable independent investigation of the affair, the president's advisers

### NEWS ANALYSIS

mounted an aggressive counter-attack that only served to undermine the administration's position. The president's team only dug the hole deeper.

In part, that was because those advisers do not know all the facts surrounding the Clintons' partnership in the Whitewater firm or its links to Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, the Arkansas thrift whose failure cost the taxpayers an estimated \$47 million to \$60 million.

Clinton advisers who marched boldly onto television talk shows to defend the president and attack Republicans for staging what they called a partisan attack on Mr. Clinton came up short when pressed for specific answers to the many tangled questions about the financial dealings in Arkansas real estate and the Clintons' tax returns.

This is not the first time that has happened. Two years ago, when Mr. Clinton was confronted with questions about his draft record, his response was that he had done nothing wrong. His advisers mounted a fierce counterattack, but without knowing the full story, which took months to come out.

This time, both Clintons have used the same defense, and that was enough to put advisers into campaign mode, as they like to call it, and rush to the barricades. But their defense this week crumbled in the face of defections among Democratic senators, who saw this not as a campaign issue to be dealt with, but as a legal matter that could affect confidence in the presidency.

One by one, beginning with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, they joined the call for a special counsel, wiping away White House arguments that the whole

## Questions Awaiting Clear Answers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nothing that is known publicly about the failed real estate venture of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, amounts to direct evidence that they or anyone else in the administration have done anything improper. But the Clintons' reluctance to make all their records public has allowed critics to charge that they must have something to hide.

Here are some of the questions that cannot be laid to rest until the facts become public:

• **Favors:** The Clintons received several political and financial favors from James B. McDougal, one of their business partners in the Whitewater Development Corp.

The central unanswered question is whether Mr. Clinton, as governor of Arkansas, used his influence to return the favors.

Critics suggest, for example, that Mr. McDougal's Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, which was regulated by the state of Arkansas but covered by federal deposit insurance, was allowed by state regulators to stay afloat for a long time when its eventual failure was not in doubt. The longer Mr. McDougal was allowed to stay in business with Madison Guaranty, the more its failure was bound to cost the federal government.

When the savings and loan eventually went under, the government had to pay about \$60 million to reimburse depositors.

• **Documents:** Some of Whitewater's business records seem to be missing. Mr. McDougal has said that, at Mrs. Clinton's request, he sent all the records he had to the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock in 1987. The Clintons said last year that they had no such records.

Recalling that destruction of documents was a pivotal issue in the Watergate and Iran-contra inquiries, critics have suggested, without substantiation, that perhaps incriminating Whitewater documents were destroyed.

• **Taxes:** The Clintons assert, without providing documentation, that they lost \$69,000 on the Whitewater investment. They did not claim the loss on their personal income tax returns because Whitewater was structured in such a way that only the company could take the loss.

The Clintons have acknowledged that in 1984 and 1985 they improperly took personal tax deductions for interest payments of \$2,811 and \$2,322, when the payments were actually made by the company.

Some critics say they believe that other tax problems might arise from the Clintons' personal financial records. For example, if more of the money they received from Mr. McDougal, like loan reimbursements, was construed as income, the Clintons might owe more taxes, and the statute of limitations might not apply.

• **Foster:** Vincent W. Foster Jr. was a law partner of Mrs. Clinton's who was brought to Washington to be deputy White House counsel and to handle the Clintons' personal financial matters, such as their tax returns and their personal financial-disclosure statements.

On the day last July when Mr. Foster committed suicide, a file on Whitewater was removed from his office before federal investigators could see it. Despite repeated questions, the White House did not acknowledge the existence of such a file until December.

thing was a nasty ploy by Republicans to use diversionary issues to attack a president whose popularity was again on the rise.

Now the president has asked Attorney General Janet Reno to appoint an independent counsel to look into the matter. Ms. Reno, in accepting the task last Wednesday, said she would choose someone "ruggedly independent" for the job.

Mr. Clinton's advisers argue that in six months no one will remember the reversal on a special counsel or the delay in doing so. They also say that were it not for the recent death of Mr. Clinton's mother and his trip to Europe, the turnaround would have come sooner.

Perhaps that is the case. But this is a White House enamored by the techniques that helped them win the presidency. The celebrated campaign "war room" of Arkansas, now the focus of a commercial campaign documentary, has been recreated regularly in the White House, first for the budget fight, then for the North American Free

Trade Agreement and now for health care.

It is a technique that increasingly is being called into question by some Clinton advisers and supporters who say it has outlived its usefulness, that it fails to distinguish between campaigning and governing. Some Clinton advisers say one flows from the other.

But in this case the difference between real financial and legal questions and partisan politics — though both are involved in the Whitewater matter — was more clear to the president's Democratic allies in Congress than to the White House.

That is why in the Whitewater case, the old methods did not serve the president well. Even some of Mr. Clinton's most vigorous spinners admit it.

Paul Begala, Mr. Carville's partner and one of those who led the attacks against Republicans on television this past week, said, "If you want to write that we probably hurt, I won't call and complain."



**RIPPING RAP** — C. DeLores Tucker, left, of the National Political Congress of Black Women, and Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, leading a protest against so-called Gangsta Rap music outside of a record store in Washington. Many advocacy groups say that the popular musical form glorifies violent and abusive behavior toward women.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Inquiries Dropped in N.J. Race

NEW YORK — Federal and state prosecutors have dropped their two-month investigations into charges that the campaign of Governor-elect Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, a Republican, paid black clergy and Democratic workers to suppress the vote in November for her Democratic rival.

A report distributed by the U.S. attorney in Newark, New Jersey, Michael Chertoff, said investigators could find no evidence to support allegations by Edward J. Rollins, Mrs. Whitman's former campaign manager, that she had distributed \$300,000 to keep turnout low in areas primarily home to minority and Democratic voters.

Mr. Rollins made the explosive comments to reporters in Washington one week after Mrs. Whitman's close victory over the incumbent, Jim Florio. Mr. Rollins said the campaign gave money to black ministers so that they would refrain from encouraging congregations to vote, and paid Democratic workers to stay home rather than take part in get-out-the-vote activities. (WP)

### Wilder Renounces Run for Senate

WASHINGTON — In a stunning close to his State of the Commonwealth address, and perhaps to his political career, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia has announced that he will not run for the U.S. Senate.

The announcement Wednesday by the governor

that he would not challenge the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Robb, for the Democratic nomination, greatly changes the political calculus in what had been expected to be one of the nastiest Senate contests in the country this year.

"At this stage in my life, I feel the need to take another direction and to seek challenges in other areas," said Mr. Wilder, who had announced in July that he would challenge Mr. Robb, his longtime political rival.

### Republicans Lose Some Ammo

WASHINGTON — Only a sliver of tax filers — about 1.2 percent — will face a higher income tax bill on April 15 because of the Clinton administration's economic program, according to the Congressional Budget Office in a study likely to damage Republican plans to use the tax issue in the 1994 elections.

In addition, those paying higher income taxes are people in the upper reaches of the income distribution. Voters at this level of income tend to be Republican and do not need additional motivation to vote for Republicans. (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno, announcing she would name an independent counsel to investigate President Clinton's business deals when he was governor of Arkansas: "We must do everything we can to ensure public confidence in the investigation and to separate fact from speculation as rapidly as possible." (Reuters)

### Away From Politics

• The 35 million Earthrains balloons took off from Steel, Nevada, for what its crew had hoped would be the first manned balloon flight around the world. But seven hours later it was on the ground again, forced down by an unexplained mechanical problem. The three crewmen escaped injury, and a spokesman said the balloon had not been damaged.

• A lawyer for Michael Jackson said he expected a grand jury to begin hearing testimony soon in a sexual molestation investigation and that he would advise the singer not to cooperate with law enforcement.

• The Sacramento Union newspaper, which called itself "The Oldest Daily in The West," will cease publication with Friday editions, putting about 85 people out of work. The Sacramento, California, paper was published daily from 1851 through October, when it cut back to three days a week in an effort to survive.

• The U.S. chief justice, William B. Rehnquist, moved at the last minute to temporarily bar Shannon Faulkner from becoming the first woman to attend The Citadel, an all-male military academy in Charleston, South Carolina. (NYT, Reuters, AP, WP)

## Cheating Inquiry Implicates 125 at Naval Academy

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A sweeping investigation into one of the largest cheating scandals at the U.S. Naval Academy will implicate about 125 midshipmen, or about 15 percent of this year's graduating class, according to navy officials.

The inquiry, by the naval inspector general, Vice Admiral David M. Bennett, compiled files on students who have been identified as having advanced knowledge about an engineering exam given in December 1992. The students are in the class that will graduate from the academy in Annapolis, Maryland, this spring.

Some students merely received a computer message urging them to study a particular question on a previous year's test. They may be cleared or receive only reprimands. But in the most serious cases, involving the theft of a full copy of the test, midshipmen could face expulsion and even criminal charges.

Admiral Bennett's report, which will go to the secretary of the navy, John H. Dalton, as early as Friday, will also criticize the academy's earlier investigation into the scandal, which implicated 28 midshipmen.

## Give the IHT as a gift and give yourself a gift as well!

Choose between these two magnificent Oxford Illustrated Encyclopedias.

OXFORD  
PEOPLES  
AND CULTURES

OXFORD  
INVENTION  
AND TECHNOLOGY

Take advantage of our special gift rate:  
**44% off the cover price!**

A subscription to the IHT is an ideal year-long gift for a friend or business acquaintance — especially at our special gift rate of up to 44% off the cover price.

For each six- or twelve-month gift subscription that you order we will send you one of the Oxford Encyclopedias illustrated above — absolutely free.

### Special bonus

We will extend your own subscription by one week for each month's gift subscription you enter. For example, if you order two one-year gift subscriptions, your own subscription will automatically be extended by 24 weeks.

And, of course, we will send the new subscriber a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.

### Subscribe yourself

If you are not already an IHT subscriber, you can also take advantage of this special gift offer. In addition to your subscription you will receive the Oxford Encyclopedia of your choice — free. Just complete the coupon below and send (or fax) us a copy for each order. And leave the rest to us.

### Call us toll-free in

AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703  
BELGIUM: 078 11 7538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57  
FRANCE: 05 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158  
GERMANY: 0130 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Please indicate which gift subscription term you prefer and fill in the recipient's name and complete address: ☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months

(+ \$2 free issues, 364 issues in all.) (+ 20 free issues, 182 issues in all.)

☐ Please check here if you prefer to send the free Oxford Encyclopedia to the recipient.

My choice is: ☐ Peoples and Cultures ☐ Invention and Technology.

Recipient's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

My name as it should appear on the gift card: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

My subscription account number: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ My check or money order is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

☐ Please charge my credit card: ☐ Amex ☐ American Express ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Credit card changes will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number: \_\_\_\_\_ (IHT VAT number: FR 4732021261)

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33 1 46 37 03 61.

**Herald Tribune**

14-1-94

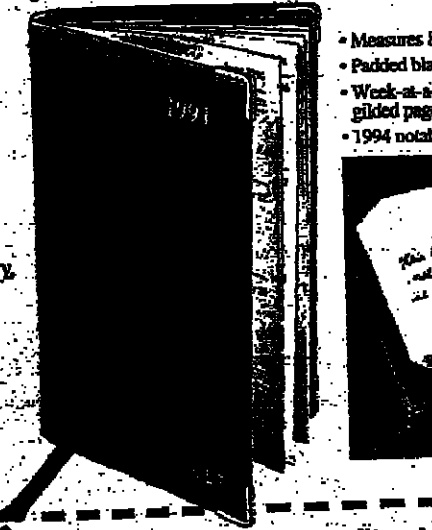
## The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1994 Right Into Your Pocket.

Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flex, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingenuously designed to be thinner than a book, it still brings you everything including a built-in note pad with always available "jotting paper." Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flexible book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone including yourself.

Please allow three weeks for delivery.



- Measures 8 x 13 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.).
- Padded black leather cover, with gilt metal corners.
- Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- 1994 notable dates and national holidays in over 80 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes.
- Blue ribbon page marker.
- Includes removable address book, that fits snugly into its own silk pocket.
- Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
- Corporate discounts and personalization are available. For details, fax Karen Dlot at (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

### Please charge to my credit card:

☐ Amex ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Company EEC VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mail or fax this order form to: Karen Dlot, Special Projects Division, 181 Ave. Ch-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

### Please send me: 1994 IHT Pocket Diaries

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:  
1 - 4 diaries 190 F.F. (U.S.\$33) each  
5 - 9 diaries 180 F.F. (U.S.\$31) each  
10-19 diaries 156 F.F. (U.S.\$27) each

☐ Additional postage outside Europe 40 F.F. (U.S.\$6.00)

☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: 50 F.F. (U.S.\$8.00).

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

(Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)







## Kohl Extols Merits Of Partnership Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BONN** — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace program will help East European countries integrate into the European Union as well as into the Atlantic alliance, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Thursday.

Former Communist states can take part in shaping the Union's common security policy, Kohl said in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union by cooperating with the Western military bloc, he said.

The eventual result of this two-track cooperation will be the eastward expansion of the European Union, Mr. Kohl told parliament in a speech reporting on the NATO summit meeting this week in Brussels.

"It is absolutely inconceivable to me that the German-Polish border will remain the eastern frontier of the European Union in the long run," he said. "The deepening and simultaneous expansion of the European Union are decisive for securing peace and freedom. In this sense, the issue of European unification is a question of war and peace in the next century."

Looking toward Russia, Mr. Kohl said setbacks on the path of reform were unavoidable and urged fellow Germans not to overestimate nationalist rhetoric from Moscow.

Germany, worried about unrest on its borders, has long urged Western institutions to take in former Warsaw Pact states like Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Mr. Kohl linked the opening of NATO and the European Union after those four nations reluctantly accepted the Partnership for Peace scheme in place of the full membership they had sought.

The chancellor, who called the NATO summit meeting a "milestone on the way to a new security order for Europe," recalled that the European Union had opened its doors for future East European members at its Copenhagen summit meeting in June.

"We cannot forget that this prospect of membership has a direct significance for security policy," he said. "It is a primary goal of the European Union to develop a common security and foreign policy. These countries will therefore have a chance to take part in this development even before they join."

Defense Minister Volker Rühe said Partnership for Peace was not a substitute for full NATO membership and argued the alliance to admit Poland and the Czech Republic soon.

He also suggested that the European Union divert some development funds from Southern Europe to Eastern Europe, saying, "Either we export stability or we will import instability."

Mr. Kohl said Russian fears of being isolated justified the decision to offer a more limited partnership, in which all Eastern nations, including Russia, could forge close military links with NATO.

Reflecting the widespread German concern over the state of the former Communist countries, the Social Democratic opposition broadly agreed with Mr. Kohl and welcomed the NATO step as an important contribution to European security.

Some German officials have urged Mr. Kohl to give Germany a stronger role in NATO, including any missions in the Balkans. But the lack of political consensus for German involvement in combat abroad has tied Mr. Kohl's hands on Bosnia.

Mr. Kohl stressed that the Clinton administration, in contrast to its predecessors, supported plans for European integration in economic, political and military matters.

"The reservations expressed by some representatives of earlier administrations are gone," he said. "This meant that both NATO and the European Union were working towards 'the same goal of integrating the new democracies of Eastern Europe into existing Western communities,'" he said. (Reuters, AP)



Mr. Clinton with a Russian Orthodox priest during a visit Thursday to a restored cathedral.

## RUSSIA: Upper House Elects Yeltsin Ally as Speaker

Continued from Page 1  
 A powerful protest vote to the second-largest bloc of seats in the parliament.

The outburst accompanied Mr. Zhirinovsky's announcement that he was withdrawing his candidacy for chairman. An earlier speaker, Viktor Mironov, had facetiously suggested that all candidates should undergo psychiatric tests, an obvious barb at Mr. Zhirinovsky.

Evidently provoked by this and by the expressions of his detractors, Mr. Zhirinovsky began railing.

"In two years, through our special services, we'll know who was ill with what," he declared, insisting that he intended to be elected president by then.

"Shut up!" he bellowed as a roar went up from the deputies. "Every one out of the hall! Every candidate for speaker must go to a psychiatric hospital!"

On the floor, Anatoli B. Chubais, a deputy prime minister and a premier target of the conservatives as

head of the government's privatization program, pointed at his watch to show that Mr. Zhirinovsky had exceeded his time.

"Mr. Chubais, you will be doing that in Lefortovo Prison to call for your lunch!" Mr. Zhirinovsky shouted, referring to a notorious prison in Moscow.

Before withdrawing his candidacy, Mr. Zhirinovsky insisted that he would have made an exemplary speaker, "an example not only for the country, but for the whole world."

He added, "I went to Europe and my two-day stay there turned Europe and the whole world upside down, diplomats and politicians alike."

Mr. Zhirinovsky was expelled from Bulgaria, barred from Germany and Austria and denounced by several other governments after that visit in December.

In a separate action, Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree confirming Mr. Chubais in his positions as deputy prime minister and head of the

State Property Committee, evidently to reassure the visiting Americans that the privatization program would not be curtailed in the aftermath of the December elections.

Other government changes are to be announced on Monday. Indications are that Yegor T. Gaidar, the chief economic planner, will also stay put.

At day's end in the Duma, candidates for speaker had been reduced through preliminary voting to two, both inimical to Mr. Yeltsin. They were Ivan Rybkin of the Agrarian Party, and Yuri Vlasov, a former

weight lifter and resolute conservative. Both would be welcome to the Communist Party and other conservative forces.

In another vote, opposition forces succeeded in establishing that a quorum for purposes of holding a session of the Duma was half the 444 registered deputies. That effectively made it impossible for any one bloc to block a meeting by not registering.

## A Show of Support for Yeltsin Clinton Looks at Moscow, and Vice Versa

By R. W. Apple Jr.

**MOSCOW** — President Bill Clinton came to this wintry capital on Thursday and embraced President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia almost without qualification, despite the surprisingly strong nationalist, anti-Yeltsin revolt that marked the parliamentary elections Dec. 12.

On his first visit to Russia as president, Mr. Clinton and his senior aides conceded that many people here had suffered acute economic privation in the transition from communism to a free market. They spoke of the need for a redesigned set of social services to ease the pain. But they nonetheless pressed for a sustained, or in some areas increased, pace of reform.

In backing the extreme nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky and other foes of the government, one of the main American participants in Thursday's talks said, Russian voters had not been protesting the pace of reform as widely suggested. Rather, he said, "what we had was a vote against difficult economic conditions," and the way to ease them is more reform, not less.

On Thursday night, at a reception at Spaso House, the residence of the American ambassador, Mr. Clinton hedged his bets a bit, greeting members of all the parliamentary parties, including Gennadi Zuzgov, a Communist member of the Duma, or lower house, and Maxim Travin, a 25-year-old banker who is a suave, less vociferous colleague of Mr. Zhirinovsky.

According to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Mr. Zhirinovsky himself was not asked, "because his actions and his language and his statements do not make him fit to be in a meeting or invited by the president of the United States."

"Each of you who have participated in this new democratic process have my respect, my admiration and my pledge of equal partnership," Mr. Clinton told the legislators and a wide variety of ministers, scholars, artists and business people.

On Friday, administration officials said Russia and the United States will officially announce that they have agreed to stop aiming their missiles at cities and military targets in each other's countries and in allied nations. In the future, the officials said, most of the missiles will be aimed at no specific targets, with a few aimed at uninhabited ocean areas.

Although the agreement is largely symbolic, because the missiles could be re-aimed within a few

minutes, Thomas R. Pickering, the American ambassador in Moscow, said that "it also has real value in confidence-building."

Mr. Clinton met three times with Mr. Yeltsin — at two sessions in the Kremlin on Thursday morning, with the emphasis firmly on economic policies, and on Thursday night over dinner at a government dacha outside town, where security issues were discussed. He left not the slightest doubt that Mr. Yeltsin remained the administration's main man in Russia.

"I believe that we have a clear opportunity to work together to build a new framework of security for Europe," Mr. Clinton told reporters, "based on free political systems, free economic systems and nations that respect one another. And President Yeltsin has been doing that here and deserves the support of the United States."

From the Kremlin, the president embarked on a tour of Moscow shops, dropping in on a baker, and then a combined butcher and fishmonger, near Red Square. He fumbled in his pocket for rubles to buy a loaf of dark bread, told inquiring Muscovites that Hillary Rodham Clinton would arrive Friday and offered assurances that things would soon get better for the Russians.

"All these folks working hard need to know that in the end they will be rewarded," he said.

Then, wearing a gray fur hat to ward off the cold, he went on to Kazan Cathedral, destroyed in the Stalin era and recently rebuilt. Its bells chimed as he arrived, and he prayed for his mother, Virginia Kelley, whose funeral Mr. Clinton attended in Arkansas just before leaving for Europe.

Finally, he visited the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church, Pa-

triarch Alexei II, who is ill with bronchitis at a Moscow hospital.

American officials described Thursday's meetings as excellent, and one expert on Russia said that for the first time the two sides were "no longer merely passing points across the table."

For his part, Mr. Yeltsin seemed to be sending a none-too-subtle message to his visitors, to the effect that the thunder on his right made it important for him to stand up for his country and its place in the world.

His spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, emphasized to American reporters that Mr. Yeltsin's main point was "that the U. S. and Russia are equal partners, as opposed to Russia being in a position where it has to plead for American help."

Since the elections, the spokesman said, "Russia has joined the ranks of the world's major constitutional democracies, and the United States now realizes it cannot solve Europe's problems without Russia."

If that seemed like a belated response to the opposition's major themes in the campaign, Mr. Clinton clearly picked it up. On Thursday night at the ambassador's house, he spoke lyrically of how, "over the centuries, the Russian people have shown their greatness in many ways — in culture, on the battlefield, in government, in space" — and now stood poised to make their nation "strong and vital and alive for hundreds of years into the future."

To his further underline his respect for his host and for Russian tradition, Mr. Clinton agreed to spend Friday night, which will be his last here, in an apartment in the Kremlin. That will make him the first American president to do so since Richard M. Nixon in 1972.

## Neo-Nazi Attacks Fell, But Not for Homeless

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BERLIN** — The number of neo-Nazi attacks on foreigners declined by almost half in 1993, but the homeless and the handicapped bore the brunt of more violence, according to preliminary figures Thursday from Germany's watchdog agency on extremism.

The Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution counted eight deaths from extremist violence in 1993, compared with 17 in 1992, the worst year for such fatalities since the federal republic was founded after World War II.

The agency said it registered 1,814 violent attacks in 1993, down from 2,584 in 1992, according to preliminary figures.

The wave of violence was unleashed after the reunification in 1990 of East and West Germany. Though analysts often looked for the sources of the extremism among newly rootless young people in the former Communist East, West German states were among the highest in terms of the number of attacks per capita.

The federal agency said the number of extreme nationalist attacks on foreigners dropped to 1,322 in 1993, from 2,263 in 1992. It said the number of attacks on Jews also went down in 1993, from the 1992 total of 63 to 46 last year.

But attacks on the homeless and handicapped more than doubled, from 145 in 1992 to 324 in 1993.

These groups tend to be isolated and defenseless, while policemen have progressively tightened protection of foreigners to forestall attacks on big targets like refugee shelters.

The police are still looking for clues in an attack on Monday in which three students allegedly cut a swastika in the cheek of a wheelchair-bound 17-year-old girl in the Eastern city of Halle.

The police said Thursday that they had no good clues to the attackers despite many calls from the public.

In Halle on Thursday, 15,000 people crowded the central market square to express their outrage over the attack on the girl.

In Bonn, Bild newspaper reported that the government was preparing tougher penalties for neo-Nazi hoodlums, including a 10-year maximum sentence for mutilation or disfigurement.

"Brutal skinhead thugs will soon face draconian penalties," Chancellor Minister Friedrich Bohl was quoted as saying.

The girl was assaulted after she emerged on a busy street from a public toilet for the handicapped. One speaker drew the loudest applause from the crowd in Halle Thursday when she said, "The most horrible thing is that no one came to help her, no one heard her cries. That's complete nonsense."

## Ulster Peace Plan Stalled by U.K., Sinn Fein Says

The Associated Press  
**LONDON** — The leader of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political arm, accused Prime Minister John Major on Thursday of bringing on an "intolerable stalemate" over Northern Ireland.

The Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams, in a BBC-TV interview, repeated his party's call for elections in 1994, criticizing the government's handling of German unification and said not just one but several generations of Germans should shoulder the burden.

He said the country's current recession offered an opportunity for "a hard change of course."

He added, "If you look at it closely and draw the consequences, the recession destroys old habits and presumptions and creates a fertile area for a new kind of politics."

NEXT: When and how will Japan and its longest partner economic slump?

## REFORMS: Yeltsin Resists Tougher Clinton Plan

Continued from Page 1  
 neither the Russian public nor the outside world cares to buy. These industries, though, also provide their workers with health benefits, pensions, schooling and meals.

The Russian government is reluctant to stop subsidizing these industries, because it fears a public outcry from those who would not only lose their jobs, but also the social benefits that go with them.

Mr. Clinton and his advisers argued to the Russians that using subsidies for industry to provide social welfare is highly inefficient, since about 10 percent of every ruble goes to social programs and the other 90 percent goes into subsidizing unprofitable businesses.

What Russia should do instead, they argue, is cut the subsidies and use the savings partly to pay down the deficit and partly to cover the cost of unemployment insurance, job retraining and pensions. "Support people, not industries," Mr.

Clinton told Mr. Yeltsin, according to aides.

"One of their problems right now is the expansion of credit to industries that are not competitive, that are not selling or making a product that will be bought in the rest of the world or even domestically," Mr. Bentsen said. "And that is a very high subsidy to pay to try to get to some of the social problems."

"It is much better taken care of by some of that subsidy being taken away from some of the outmoded industries and, in turn, go to the social structure, retraining dislocated workers, developing a competitive product."

Mr. Bentsen on Thursday attended the opening of the American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, which already has about 250 American companies doing business in Russia — ranging from Coca Cola to General Motors to Amoco.

The Treasury secretary heard a

little about the profits being made by American companies doing business in Russia and a lot about the pitfalls of investing here. Complaints ranged from the threat to the absence of a body of contract law to regulate business and assure payment for goods and services.

Steve Fullenkamp, representative of the Chase Manhattan Bank, told Mr. Bentsen that the lack of "fundamental requirements" is holding American businesses back. He listed these as: the need for a safe living and business environment, free of intimidation and extortion; the need for legal and political security; the need for a strong commercial law and investment code, and an enforceable tax regime that encourages foreign and local investment.

The Russian market, with 150 million consumers, has tremendous appeal, Mr. Fullenkamp said, but investors should approach it with a "long-term view."

## GERMANY: New Year's Optimism Will Be Tested

Continued from Page 1  
 costs, one of its most serious competitive handicaps. In Western Germany, hourly wages have risen 24.7 percent since 1990, far outpacing an 8.5 percent increase in productivity. Now, however, fear of job losses has limited wage expectations.

"Companies see the power they've got now on the wage round," Mr. Bahl of UBS said. After inflation, German workers are unlikely to see any real pay gains this year, he said, noting that disposable incomes fell during the recession of the mid-1980s.

Kermit Schoenholtz, a senior economist at Salomon Brothers International in London, meanwhile, described weak economic growth as the least of several evils facing Germany and other European economies.

"The moves that the government

has put in place in Germany for 1994 and 1995 are a substantial example of fiscal restraint and a key reason we think the German economy will expand slowly for the next several years," he said.

Cuts in government spending were a key condition the Bundesbank set for cuts in German interest rates.

Despite these efforts, however, many question whether the German government will have the ability or the will to make additional cuts in entitlements in an election year.

What is needed, many say, is deregulation and a business climate that fosters, rather than hinders, investments in promising new technologies.

Business leaders, who normally support the conservative coalition headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, have been increasingly cri-

cal of Mr. Kohl's leadership and increasingly warm in their esteem for the economic policies of the opposition Social Democrats.

In a book published this week, Karl Schiller, a Social Democrat who was economics minister during the German boom years of 1966-72, criticized the government's handling of German unification and said not just one but several generations of Germans should shoulder the burden.

He said the country's current recession offered an opportunity for "a hard change of course."

He added, "If you look at it closely and draw the consequences, the recession destroys old habits and presumptions and creates a fertile area for a new kind of politics."

NEXT: When and how will Japan and its longest partner economic slump?

## HUBBLE: Finely Tuned Telescope Back in Business

Continued from Page 1  
 Maryland and head of the subcommittee that oversees NASA's budget, said the success would indeed restore the agency's reputation in Congress and could help win needed support for its plans for the \$30 billion international space station.

"The trouble with Hubble is over," the senator said at the news conference. "We now know that NASA has the right stuff."

Soon after the \$1.6 billion telescope was launched in April 1990, astronomers discovered a manufacturing flaw in the primary mirror that prevented sharp focusing and resulted in blurry pictures.

Corrective optics were installed last month by space-walking astronauts over the shuttle Endeavour. The installation went smoothly, but only after weeks of testing and alignment checks could ground controllers at the Goddard center

confirm that the repairs had done the job.

Astronomers said the improved telescope should now be able to observe objects out as far as 10 billion to 14 billion light years, almost to the edge of the universe and early in cosmic time.

Previously, it had been limited to vision no more than 4 billion light years away. In fact, the faint-object camera should be capable of observations comparable to detecting the light of a firefly 8,000 miles away.

The repair mission involved installing a replacement for the main camera, replacing mirrors designed to compensate for the flaw in the telescope's 94-inch (240-centimeter) primary mirror. Also inserted was a piece of equipment with special mirrors on the end of mechanical arms, which were then deployed to correct the focus of light entering

the faint-object camera and two spectrographs.

The NASA administrator, Daniel S. Goldin, said that in some respects, the Hubble telescope was now capable of observations much better than had been originally planned.

The replacement camera, called the wide-field-and-planetary camera, contained not only the corrective optics but more sensitive electronic light detectors based on more advanced technology than had been available when the telescope was first built.

More testing will be conducted in the next few weeks, but regular observations with the wide-field camera are expected to begin by the end of the month. Astronomers were already talking eagerly of things they want to study that had been beyond Hubble's flawed vision.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET CODES

WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express® can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or WorldTraveler FONCARD®. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

Access Code	Country	Access Code	Country	Access Code	Country
00-1	Algeria	00-37	China	00-121	Malaysia
00-2	Argentina	00-38	Colombia-English	00-122	Mexico
00-3	Australia	00-39	Colombia-Spanish	00-123	Morocco
00-4	Austria	00-40	Cuba	00-124	Netherlands
00-5	Bahamas	00-41	Cyprus	00-125	Netherlands Antilles
00-6	Belarus	00-42	Czech Republic	00-126	New Zealand
00-7	Belgium	00-43	Denmark	00-127	Nicaragua
00-8	Belize (Hotel)	00-44	Dominican Republic	00-128	Norway
00-9	Belize (PTT pay phone)	00-45	Ecuador	00-129	Paraguay
00-10	Bermuda	00-46	El Salvador	00-130	Peru
00-11	Bolivia	00-47	Finland	00-131	Philippines
00-12	Brazil	00-48	France	00-132	Poland
00-13	Bulgaria	00-49	Germany	00-133	Portugal
00-14	Canada (Phone)	00-50	Greece	00-134	Puerto Rico
00-15	Canada (Payphone)	00-51	Honduras	00-135	Romania
00-16	Canada (Payphone)	00-52	Hong Kong	00-136	Russia (Moscow)
00-17	Canada (Payphone)	00-53	India	00-137	Russia (St. Petersburg)
00-18	Canada (Payphone)	00-54	Indonesia	00-138	Saudi Arabia
00-19	Canada (Payphone)	00-55	Israel	00-139	Senegal
00-20	Canada (Payphone)	00-56	Italy	00-140	Sierra Leone
00-21	Canada (Payphone)	00-57	Japan	00-141	South Africa
00-22	Canada (Payphone)	00-58	Korea	00-142	Spain
00-23	Canada (Payphone)	00-59	Kuwait	00-143	Sweden
00-24	Canada (Payphone)	00-60	Laos	00-144	Switzerland
00-25	Canada (Payphone)	00-61	Lebanon	00-145	Taiwan
00-26	Canada (Payphone)	00-62	Libya	00-146	Thailand
00-27	Canada (Payphone)	00-63	Lithuania	00-147	Trinidad & Tobago
00-28	Canada (Payphone)	00-64	Luxembourg	00-148	United Arab Emirates
00-29	Canada (Payphone)	00-65	Macao	00-149	United Kingdom
00-30	Canada (Payphone)	00-66	Maldives	00-150	United Kingdom
00-31	Canada (Payphone)	00-67	Mali	00-151	United Kingdom
00-32	Canada (Payphone)	00-68	Malta	00-152	United Kingdom
00-33	Canada (Payphone)	00-69	Mauritania	00-153	United Kingdom
00-34	Canada (Payphone)	00-70	Mauritius	00-154	United Kingdom
00-35	Canada (Payphone)	00-71	Mexico	00-155	United Kingdom
00-36	Canada (Payphone)	00-72	Moldova	00-156	United Kingdom
00-37	Canada (Payphone)	00-73	Monaco	00-157	United Kingdom
00-38	Canada (Payphone)	00-74	Mongolia	00-158	United Kingdom
00-39	Canada (Payphone)	00-75	Morocco	00-159	United Kingdom
00-40	Canada (Payphone)	00-76	Netherlands	00-160	United Kingdom
00-41	Canada (Payphone)	00-77	Netherlands Antilles	00-161	United Kingdom
00-42	Canada (Payphone)	00-78	New Zealand	00-162	United Kingdom
00-43	Canada (Payphone)	00-79	Nicaragua	00-163	United Kingdom
00-44					



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Still Dithering on Bosnia

Bosnia's warring armies are not taking NATO's latest warning of air strikes very seriously, and neither should anybody else. What really went on at the Brussels summit meeting this week was 99 parts maneuver to one part substance, having much more to do with inter-alliance politics than with the Bosnian tragedy.

But give the Clinton administration the credit it deserves. Not only did it successfully press its proposals on NATO's possible expansion into Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In addition, having learned something from last year's Bosnia shambles, it neatly sidestepped the diplomatic traps set for it by mischievous French Gaullists and cynical British promoters of unenforceable peace agreements. Instead it held fast to Washington's more prudent and more principled approach.

It is hard to cut through all the diplomatic smoke, but it appears that France's last-minute drive to add Bosnia to the summit agenda was designed mainly to embarrass the United States. Anticipating a lack of American enthusiasm for even talking about Bosnia again, France's conservative government, more nationalist than its Socialist predecessor, thought Paris might thereby demonstrate to the Germans and others that the United States could not be counted on in Europe. Therefore, as France sees it, Europeans should build their own independent defense structures.

The British, who very much want to keep American troops involved in any European defense structure, may have hoped that by signing on to this French initiative they might hoodwink an unsure Clinton administration into giving the explicit U.S. backing to European Union proposals for partitioning Bosnia

that Washington has so far wisely withheld.

Bill Clinton parried the French by declaring that the United States remains as ready as ever to join the Europeans in a carefully drawn plan of NATO air strikes designed to protect civilians and encourage a negotiated peace. But he rightly insisted, once again, that American troops would be introduced only as part of a multilateral effort, only for humanitarian purposes and only in the form of air power. And the president wisely continued to keep some distance from European diplomatic efforts, which have been inconsistently principled and consistently ineffective.

The plan that the NATO leaders unanimously endorsed requires that any air strikes first be requested by United Nations military commanders in Bosnia, and then be approved by UN headquarters in New York, possibly through a Security Council vote. Given continued British ambivalence toward bombing Serbian artillery positions, potential Russian hostility in the Security Council and the sluggish logistics of the UN Secretariat, actual air strikes appear extremely unlikely.

For besieged Sarajevo, nothing much has changed. There is still little prospect of outside relief. But it should be increasingly clear to all that the main reason for Europe's dithering response to the Bosnian tragedy is European gamesmanship, not American unreluctance. If Europe ever manages to resolve its own divisions on the issue and come up with a constructive and realistic policy, President Clinton made plain, the United States will do its part. For him, it was a surefooted performance on slippery terrain.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Investigating the Clintons

President Bill Clinton's acquiescence to calls for an independent probe of his and Mrs. Clinton's roles in the failed Whitewater and Madison ventures in Arkansas was inevitable. With demands for a special counsel mushrooming in Congress, and notably within his own party, Mr. Clinton had little choice but to relent. An investigation directed by anyone within the administration's chain of command would have lacked standing with the public. Wednesday's White House announcement that Attorney General Janet Reno has been asked to appoint a special counsel — "a respected, impartial and qualified attorney who is not a member of the Department of Justice or an employee of the federal government" — to probe the Whitewater affair was a welcome change of mind.

It was also overdue. The delay only fueled suspicions about the Clintons' reasons for resisting an independent look at their Arkansas affairs. It also added to the growing clamor for an independent investigator and public disclosure of all the details surrounding Whitewater and Madison. The White House complaint that "innuendo, political posturing and irresponsible accusations" drove the president to Wednesday's decision does not hold much water. The more credible answer may have to do with the need to address the host of unanswered questions that flow from the Clintons' links to James and Susan McDougal, their co-ownership of the failed

Whitewater Development Corporation and the ties of both couples to the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan failure.

There is a good deal about the way in which the White House has responded to these inquiries that is disturbing. The plotted indignation by White House damage control spinners aimed at attacking opponents rather than getting out the facts was tired old stuff that raised more suspicion than it could ever allay. The disclosure that the president's personal lawyer had negotiated an arrangement with the Justice Department to keep information out of the public domain did not add to the idea of a president wanting to clear the air of suspicion.

The White House does raise a legitimate concern. The special counsel's probe should not be a meandering fishing expedition. A speedy investigation, one that does not cut corners but also does not chase shadows, serves everyone's interest. There have been examples of special investigations of this kind that went far afield and engaged the ego and vanity of the prosecutors. There have been more examples, however, of the kind that did the job and did it efficiently and well. We hope the latter will be the precedent for whoever is chosen for this job. The president can do his part by being up front with the facts — and sharing relevant information with the American people without waiting for the special counsel's report.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Progress in the BCCI Case

With the acquittal of Robert A. Altman last summer in the BCCI case, a very large question was left dangling unanswered. Exactly how did the thoroughly corrupt Bank of Credit and Commerce International manage to gain control of four American banks? Mr. Altman had been charged with helping to engineer it by deceiving the bank regulators. But the jury found him not guilty, not least because of evidence that the regulators had known about at least some of these illegal arrangements. That evidence, an internal memo from a Federal Reserve official, has obvious implications. You might think that it would have set off the usual noisy inquiry. Instead there has been a huge silence.

But now the BCCI investigation has moved forward again. American authorities have worked out a deal with the sheikh of Abu Dhabi, the principal owner of BCCI. He will extradite to the United States one Swaleh Nagvi, the most knowledgeable of the bank's executives, and give the Americans access to a mountain of the bank's records. That may provide more light on these events. In return the trustee of one of the illegally owned

banks will drop a suit against the sheikh. The BCCI affair has been peculiar from the beginning. It is, first of all, the largest fraud in the history of finance. Worldwide, something on the order of \$12 billion is missing. The bank was notorious for laundering drug money long before it was shut down in 1991. But federal agencies have been at best intermittent in their pursuit of the many violations of American law. Most of the energy and push in the investigation has come from a local prosecutor, Robert M. Morgenthau, a New York district attorney. A congressional investigation would be well warranted, but the House Banking Committee has shown only limited interest and the Senate committee none at all.

Why this remarkable reluctance to find out what happened and how a renegade bank so easily circumvented the law? Speculation offers many possibilities, but speculation unsupported by evidence is useless. At this point, whatever people go to jail is secondary. The more urgent interest is to discover what went wrong in order to prevent a repetition and to protect the integrity of the American financial system.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Keeping Asian Gains at Home

The proposed East Asia Economic Caucus, or EAEC, may have to wait a bit longer. The idea was mooted three years ago as a loose consultative body to discuss trade and economic matters. It has been adopted as an initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It was rejected outright by former President George Bush, but the present U.S. administration is not against it. U.S. objections had prevented Japan and South Korea from supporting the idea. The business community in Japan

is much in favor of an East Asian caucus. It is time Japan and South Korea realized their rightful place in East Asia, the hottest economic region of the world. The GATT agreement will benefit the North much more than it will the South. It is thus vitally important that the EAEC should be put in place without further delay. Developing countries should show a common endeavor to make sure that the fruits of their labors remain in the region and not be stripped away, as in earlier centuries, by the West.

—Business Times (Kuala Lumpur)

## Clinton and Assad: Speeding Up Peace?

By Richard W. Murphy

NEW YORK — The meeting this Sunday in Geneva between Bill Clinton and Hafez Assad once again reminds Americans that the Syrian president is a major player in Middle East peacemaking. One hopes that the meeting will encourage him to take further steps toward peace, in the spirit of his 1992 statement that Syria was ready for a "peace of the brave."

But President Clinton will encounter a man whose doubts about Israeli policy toward Syria and the Arab states in general have not significantly changed since he discussed them with President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Mr. Assad still professes to see little difference between Israel's Labor and Likud parties on the issue of returning all the occupied Golan Heights to Syrian sovereignty, as well as reaching an equitable solution to the Palestinian question.

Mr. Assad has said that he will not work against the September peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, but he has made plain that he believes that the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, made a bad deal.

Syria's bargaining position has weakened since the collapse of the Soviet Union, its chief patron and arms supplier. But Mr. Assad is a patient negotiator.

He has continued to devote a high percentage of Syria's budget to the military. When the Soviet Union could no longer meet his needs, he found alternative weapons suppliers in China and North Korea. The Syrian arsenal is formidable, although far from matching that of Israel. Understandably, Israel views it as a serious threat.

Concerning the Golan occupation, however, Israel's military leadership has changed its view

in recent years. It now believes that if peace can be attained, Israel need not remain in its present military positions. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has spoken of a withdrawal of the Golan, although this far not from the Golan.

Americans and Israelis alike tend to play down Syria's fear of Israel. In fact this fear is as genuine as Israel's fear of Syria. Syrian leaders are quick to remind visitors how close the Israeli units on the Golan are to Damascus. They urge foreign dignitaries to visit the Golan town of Quneitra, destroyed by Israeli troops after the 1973 war. Today the town, with its smashed and empty buildings, is a virtual war museum.

Mr. Clinton will not find it easy to diminish Syrian distrust of Israel. Nor will he achieve one of Washington's public demands: cancellation of the Arab boycott that prohibits trade with Israel. Damascus will insist on maintaining the boycott until it sees much more tangible progress toward a regional settlement. Most Arab governments support that position.

So what purpose can this meeting serve? After all, Mr. Clinton has won a Syrian commitment to return to the negotiating table with the Israelis by early February.

A Clinton-Assad meeting can be useful in three ways. First, the president can encourage Syria to abandon its sterile Alphonse-Gaston routine with Israel, in which Damascus says it will not reveal what it means by "full peace" until Israel affirms that it is prepared for "full withdrawal," and Israel does the reverse.

Second, Mr. Assad will be eager to hear how Washington plans to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement, to which Mr. Clinton pledged himself on the White House lawn on Sept. 13, after Israel and the PLO signed a peace accord.

Mr. Assad has long held that the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was a serious mistake because, in breaking the Syrian-Egyptian front, it stopped the steady emergence of an Arab consensus for peace. He was angered by Mr. Arafat's agreement with the Israelis and has made clear that he will oppose any separate treaty, whether between the Palestinians and Israel or between any Arab state and Israel. He will be listening for more specific expressions of Washington's support for this position.

Finally, Mr. Clinton needs to both convey his understanding of Syria's concerns and demonstrate his commitment to remain a full partner in the negotiations. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger showed such understanding while shuttling between Israel and Syria to work out the 1974 disengagement agreement.

By demonstrating similar sensitivity and persistence, President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker were able to persuade Mr. Assad to send his foreign minister to the 1991 Middle East peace conference in Madrid.

Middle East peace may in fact be inevitable, but the meeting on Sunday, even if not a breakthrough, should speed up the process.

The writer, a senior fellow for the Middle East at the Council on Foreign Relations, was ambassador to Syria from 1974 to 1978. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Do American Troops Really Belong on the Golan?

By Meir Rosemne

NEW YORK — When Bill Clinton meets Hafez Assad on Sunday, the prospect of Israeli-Syrian negotiations will top their agenda. It is possible that they will discuss the notion of American security guarantees for Israel in the event of its withdrawal from all or part of the Golan Heights, as part of a peace settlement. The core of any such guarantee would be the placement of American armed forces on the Golan, committed to fight in support of Israel's defense in case of attack.

Such a notion requires careful scrutiny. The first thing to be ascertained is how the people of Israel and of the United States would feel about such an unprecedented and risk-laden development.

In its 45 years of existence, Israel has been the object of massive, systematic, concerted Arab belligerence, in half a dozen ways and wave upon wave of state-sponsored terrorism. Not once did Israel request or receive military defense from any power, nor was any foreign soldier ever asked to fight and die for it. The feisty pride engendered by this history of self-reliance has long been a major source of intense, profound inner strength for the people of Israel, sustaining them through the many years of crisis and bolstering the nation's moral and political authority in dealing with other nations, especially the United States.

A series of questions flow from these considerations.

• Might the psychological role reversal wrought, for the first time, by American guarantees have the effect of undermining this reservoir of national morale, perhaps even inducing a sense of loss of independence and a mood of helplessness and defeatism?

• Since the guarantor is bound to what extent would Israel lose independence of action taken outside its borders, in pursuit of its national interest and security needs?

• Would the international perception of Israel's dependence on a great power for its security dim the lustre of its independence, and diminish the force of its moral and political authority in world affairs?

• How would such constraints relate to a situation like Israel's successful unilateral bombing of Iraq's Osirak nuclear war facility in 1981 or Israel's rescue of its nationals at Entebbe in a plane hijacked by terrorists in Uganda in 1976?

• In light of disasters perpetrated by foreign terrorists in America, how would such constraints affect Israel's possible military action against terrorist bases outside Israel?

The United States is under potent moral and psychological constraints on its own freedom of action in international affairs, and fundamental questions must arise about their potential effect on the extent, utility

and force of any security guarantees that it might extend to Israel.

• Since the United States has made clear in recent years that it is strongly disinclined, unless vital national interests are at stake, to act alone in critical situations, but prefers collective action in concert with friendly states, would not unilateral American military action to back security guarantees for Israel be construed in world opinion as a blatant exercise of American imperial power, and would the American public be ready to accept such a harsh condemnation in this specific instance?

• Even if the United States were willing to brave such condemnation, might not the proliferation of military and nuclear arms in the hands of enemies of Israel — Middle Eastern terrorists and states sponsoring terrorism — tend to inhibit or compromise unilateral or any other form of strong American military action in Israel's defense?

• In view of the wariness and distinct lack of enthusiasm in the American public and Congress regarding any policy that could lead to risky foreign military entanglement and the quagmire of long-term involvement in costly in money, arms and armed forces, could a tentative security guarantee for Israel gain a broad consensus of support among the American people, as well as the requisite ratification

of any such treaty by the Senate?

It has not been doughy national honor alone that has sustained the Israeli people's durable streak of self-reliance. It has been an even broader streak of skepticism that any power, even its dear American friend, would rush to its defense in time of critical attack by an enemy.

The validity of this skepticism doubt is borne out by the historical record. No one ever came to Israel's defense in the wars of 1948, 1956, 1967 or 1973, or in the never ending war on terrorism.

Any such great-power action would have to be grounded in that power's perception of a vital national interest, and Israelis are duty-bound to ask themselves: Would America view it as a vital national interest, to assume an ironclad military undertaking to Israel on the Golan Heights?

None of these questions can be answered with certainty now, but they will have to be addressed. For, in stepping down from the Golan, Israel would take a grave security risk, and the people of Israel and any government they elect will surely insist that more than paper formulas must be in place to minimize or eliminate that risk.

The writer is president of the State of Israel Bonds and a former ambassador of Israel to the United States and France. He contributed this column to The International Herald Tribune.

## Doctors in Ardent Pursuit of Radiation Weapons

By Gregg Herken and James David

WASHINGTON — Reports of government radiation experiments on unwitting Americans during the Cold War, although shocking, have overlooked an important and sinister element. Some of the plutonium injections and X-rays were performed not only for medical research but also to study potential military applications of radiological poisons.

The doctors who carried out some of the experiments were interested

As early as the spring of 1943, they discussed with the army the killing of an unspecified number of the enemy by poisoning food or water with radioactive strontium.

The success of the atomic bomb diverted attention from this project, but the two doctors remained enthusiastic about radiological warfare. "If we were directed tomorrow to reorga-

nize our fission product work to the military needs of radiological warfare,"

Dr. Hamilton advised the army in January 1945, "I am sure all of our past and present efforts with fission products would be directly applicable."

His rat experiments having proved inconclusive for humans, Dr. Hamilton notified the army on May 10, 1945, that he was awaiting a "suitable patient." A few days later he found Albert Stevens, a house painter from Healdsburg, California, who was believed to be suffering from terminal stomach cancer.

On May 14, Mr. Stevens was injected with what one of Dr. Hamilton's colleagues described as "many times the so-called lethal textbook dose" of plutonium.

On May 18, a biopsy showed that the patient had an ulcer, not cancer. Dr. Hamilton never told Mr. Stevens the nature of the experiment in which he was the guinea pig, but he closely monitored the plutonium that his patient excreted. Dr. Stevens dutifully collected his urine and feces in glass bottles and stored

them in a shed behind his house. The end of the war did nothing to stem Dr. Hamilton's interest in radiological warfare. In April 1946 he again reported to the army on potential military applications of his research. Three days later he injected plutonium into a boy with terminal bone cancer.

But the army was beginning to get squeamish. In November, when Dr. Hamilton asked for more plutonium, the army denied the request. In December, it advised him to "take immediate action to stop this work."

A week later, Dr. Hamilton sent the army a secret report on radiological warfare in which he proposed using radioactive smoke as a killing agent.

Such a type of preparation would appear to have been long in the making. In 1942, Dr. Hamilton reported to the army on potential military applications of his research. Three days later he injected plutonium into a boy with terminal bone cancer.

But the army was beginning to get squeamish. In November, when Dr. Hamilton asked for more plutonium, the army denied the request. In December, it advised him to "take immediate action to stop this work."

A year later he wrote to the Atomic Energy Commission about the possibility of finding healthy human volunteers to inhale near-lethal doses of radioactive aerosols — acknowledging that his proposed experiment had "a little of the Buckner-Hamilton touch."

Apparently, he found no volunteers. As late as 1952, he wrote that he was "most desirous that the [radiological warfare] program continue to develop as rapidly as possible."

In 1964, two years before his death, Dr. Stone received an Atomic Energy Commission citation for "inspired, effective and pioneering leadership."

Dr. Hamilton died in 1957, aged 49, of a rare form of leukemia almost certainly caused by exposure to radiation. Mr. Stevens, the house painter who was his first human subject, died of heart disease in 1966 at age 79.

Mr. Herken, chairman of space history, and Mr. David, a researcher, both at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, contributed this column to The New York Times.

### The doctor sent the army a secret report in which he proposed using radioactive smoke as a killing agent.

not only in saving lives but in taking them. The work of two physicians mentioned in news accounts, Joseph C. Hamilton and Robert S. Stone, deserves further scrutiny.

Dr. Hamilton, a neurologist at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco, was one of the first doctors to use radioactive tracers in medical research in the 1930s. Dr. Stone, a radiologist at the same hospital, was chosen by the U.S. Army in 1942 to monitor the health of people working on the atomic bomb.

From 1942 to 1946, Dr. Stone exposed 32 dying patients to powerful X-rays to examine radiation's effect on the body. Such information was needed to develop treatments for the inevitable victims of radiation accidents at the bomb factories that were proliferating around the country.

Dr. Hamilton fed plutonium to rats in a similar effort to find out where it went in their bodies.

Both men became intrigued with another obvious application of their research: using contamination with radiation as a weapon of war.

Dr. Hamilton advised the army in January 1945, "I am sure all of our past and present efforts with fission products would be directly applicable."

His rat experiments having proved inconclusive for humans, Dr. Hamilton notified the army on May 10, 1945, that he was awaiting a "suitable patient." A few days later he found Albert Stevens, a house painter from Healdsburg, California, who was believed to be suffering from terminal stomach cancer.

On May 14, Mr. Stevens was injected with what one of Dr. Hamilton's colleagues described as "many times the so-called lethal textbook dose" of plutonium.

On May 18, a biopsy showed that the patient had an ulcer, not cancer. Dr. Hamilton never told Mr. Stevens the nature of the experiment in which he was the guinea pig, but he closely monitored the plutonium that his patient excreted. Dr. Stevens dutifully collected his urine and feces in glass bottles and stored

them in a shed behind his house. The end of the war did nothing to stem Dr. Hamilton's interest in radiological warfare. In April 1946 he again reported to the army on potential military applications of his research. Three days later he injected plutonium into a boy with terminal bone cancer.

But the army was beginning to get squeamish. In November, when Dr. Hamilton asked for more plutonium, the army denied the request. In December, it advised him to "take immediate action to stop this work."

A year later he wrote to the Atomic Energy Commission about the possibility of finding healthy human volunteers to inhale near-lethal doses of radioactive aerosols — acknowledging that his proposed experiment had "a little of the Buckner-Hamilton touch."

Apparently, he found no volunteers. As late as 1952, he wrote that he was "most desirous that the [radiological warfare] program continue to develop as rapidly as possible."

In 1964, two years before his death, Dr. Stone received an Atomic Energy Commission citation for "inspired, effective and pioneering leadership."

Dr. Hamilton died in 1957, aged 49, of a rare form of leukemia almost certainly caused by exposure to radiation. Mr. Stevens, the house painter who was his first human subject, died of heart disease in 1966 at age 79.

Mr. Herken, chairman of space history, and Mr. David, a researcher, both at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, contributed this column to The New York Times.

### Secret Radioactive Tests on a Select Few

DISCLOSURES of secret radiological releases and medical tests carried out decades ago are coming so thick and fast, and yet with so little detail, that the principal result is confusion. If outrage is warranted, where should it be directed?

Perhaps 1,000 experiments were involved in radiological medical tests. Lumped together in the recent revelations are experiments of probably little or no risk, which used radioactive tracers to study various body systems, and experiments on the effects of radiation, which apparently involved doses known at the time to be dangerous.

In the former category are the experiments in which retarded boys at the Fernald State School were fed radioactive iron and calcium. In the latter are injections of plutonium into 18 patients, and radiation of prisoners' genitals.

There is insufficient evidence to judge how great the medical risks were, or were then thought to be, or

whether any of these experiments promised sufficiently large scientific payoffs to justify human experimentation. The apparent violations of the Nuremberg Code, which requires voluntary consent and protection of subjects from "even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death," and of the Hippocratic standard, "First, do no harm," will have to be weighed against the fact that full consent was more the exception than the rule in medicine at the time.

Nonetheless, the tests were all done on people the Atomic Energy Commission considered disposable: prisoners, mental patients, indigents, blacks and pregnant (unmarried) women who were soon to give up their children for adoption. Whatever researchers believed the risks to be, they chose Fernald School for their experiments, not Exeter.

—Jessica Mathews, commenting in The Washington Post

## Protection: Luxury You Can't Afford

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that tariffs and import restrictions cost consumers a lot of money. Anyone who buys a car in the United States, whether it is domestic or imported, can assume that at least \$3,000 of the price paid to the dealer results from "voluntary" quotas on Japanese cars that permitted both American and Japanese companies to boost prices throughout the 1980s.

In a recent report, the GATT director-general, Peter Sutherland, estimates that one-third of the final cost of a car in France is attributable to French quotas on imports.

The assumption has been that if there are costs like these to be borne, at least the major beneficiaries are workers whose jobs have been preserved. Wrong, according to dramatic data gathered by Gary C. Hubbard and Kimberly A. Elliott and published this week by the Institute for International Economics.

In a new book, "Measuring the Costs of Protection in the United States," the authors calculate that in 1990 American consumers had to pay about \$70 billion in higher prices because of tariffs and quantitative restrictions. Of that total, about \$16 billion goes to the federal government in higher tax revenues. That leaves \$54 billion, of which 80 percent, or \$43 billion, goes to producers in 21 protected industries, who can boost their share of the market — and besides, with competition from abroad diminished, raise prices.

The authors calculate that of the \$43 billion bonus for industry, not more than \$4 billion goes to roughly 190,000 blue-collar workers who retain their jobs as a result of the protectionist tariffs or quotas. The rest goes to saving each of those jobs is \$170,000 a year — or six times the average annual pay (wages plus benefits) of manufacturing workers.

That is merely the average. The annual cost of saving a job by protectionist strategies is more than \$400,000 each in 10 of 21 long-protected industries.

The authors demonstrate that countervailing duties and anti-dumping penalties on foreign suppliers of steel since 1992 have saved the jobs of 1,239 American steelworkers, each at a cost to consumers of \$835,351.

The arithmetic of the steel case is this: Duties and penalties will reduce imports by about 30 percent and generate an average 4 percent rise in domestic prices. U.S. steel producers thus benefit by about \$657 million, while consumers expend an extra \$1.035 billion for the steel products. The government's tariff gain is \$318 million.

To date, the Clinton administration has resisted pressure from Detroit to reclassify minivans and sports utility vehicles (mostly Japanese) as light trucks, which pay a punitive 25 percent tariff, a hangover from a 1960s trade dispute with Europe known as the "chicken war." The authors estimate that consumers would lose \$987 million if Detroit should get its way, saving a minuscule 203 jobs. That would place the per-job cost to consumers at more than \$4 million each.

Detroit would still like to find a way, through trade protection, to choke off imports of Japanese minivans and utility vehicles. It would be nice to think that such protection to the Hubbert-Elliott \$4 million-per-job calculation will end this mischief for all time.

The good news is that the recent GATT agreement will cut these horrendous charges on consumers all over the world. In the United States, consumer costs for protectionism will be cut by \$32 billion over time. The most heavily protected American industrial sectors, apparel and textiles, which now account for \$24 billion of the \$70 billion that consumers must fork over, will lose 70 percent of their protection.

One hopes that the Hubbert-Elliott work will be closely studied, especially by those who opposed the North American Free Trade Agreement in the mistaken view that they were taking a pro-jobs position. Among other things, this new study demonstrates once again that protection seldom leads to renewed growth in a declining industry, and that jobs "saved" not only are saved at great cost but are not very good jobs.

It is better economics, more compassionate and cheaper to pay extra-generous allowances to maintain earnings and finance retraining and/or relocation for workers squeezed out of their jobs by competition and new technology.

The Washington Post

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1894: Journalists Clash

CAIRO — Considerable sensation has been caused here by an assault made upon M. Paul Campana, chief editor of the French journal, the *Etalon*. He was attacked yesterday evening [Jan. 12] by five Italians, who proceeded to strike him on the head with life-preservers and loaded sticks. His condition is very serious. Three Italians were arrested. They belong to the staff of the Italian journal, the *Corriere*. Epiziano, of Alexandria. This premeditated outrage has aroused considerable excitement in the French colony here. It is the result of a violent polemic in the two journals on the policy of Italy and the riots at Aigues-Mortes.

#### 1919: Seine Subsidies

PARIS — The Seine continues to diminish in volume in the region of Paris, and the crisis may now be said to have passed. The Quai de la Gare is now completely dry, as are also

the quais at Courbevoie and Asnières. There was only 5m. 19cm. [17 feet] of water at the Pont d'Austerlitz yesterday [Jan. 13]. The recent rains have caused a slight rise in the Grand Morin. On the other hand, the Loire and its tributaries are subsiding, as is also the Allier.

#### 1944: Fierce Fighting

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The Russian Army beat back "ferocious" German counterattacks on the road to Rumania for the second straight day yesterday [Jan. 13] in perhaps one of the decisive battles of the winter, killing 3,000 Germans in "extremely fierce fighting,"



**By William Safire**

***Ignorance may be Mrs. Clinton's defense, but it is an embarrassing one for a sophisticated lawyer. Hillary's professional reputation is at risk.***

No wonder the president's wife — apparently one of "these professionals" — was willing to subject her husband to the slings and arrows that always follow White House fur-

*nature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*



Before accusing France of protectionism, the author should perhaps have read the article a few days earlier headlined "U.S. Reduces Imports of China Textiles by Up to 35%" (*Jan. 7*). That

But American films are not about to overshadow hundreds of years of French culture. Nor does the fact that they are produced on a large scale necessarily mean that quality is sacrificed, as it would be, say, in an overproduction of

*The writer is a documentary photographer based in Berlin. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

band and child. This treasure is attainable by anyone; it has nothing to do with money or social status.

So it seems clear that if America is to rebuild it must begin at its roots.

**MARIE A. SOLEEBY-BOSSUT.**  
Paris.

So it seems clear that if America is to rebuild it must begin at its roots.

**MARIE A. SOLEEBY-BOSSUT.**  
Paris.

*The writer is a documentary photographer based in Berlin. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

**Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune**

**Topics include:**

- Fund analysis and performance.
- Opportunities and pitfalls in the markets.
- Developments in investment management.
- Custody and administrative issues.
- Regulation and technology.
- Personality profiles.

Number

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE TICK ONE BOX WHICH INDICATES YOUR PRIMARY BUSINESS FUNCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Institutional investor    ☐ Financial intermediary/broker    ☐ Fund management Group    ☐ Custodian/trustee    ☐ Other please state \_\_\_\_\_







# LEISURE

## THE ARTS GUIDE



### A Riff on Music Schools

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**B**OSTON — This is a message in a bottle from a country where there's too much "There." My teenage kid and I are on hold late in the evening in the overheated, smoke-free Logan airport terminal building en route to Paris from L.A., awaiting a connecting flight that took off three hours late from Minneapolis.

He's playing an inaudible "Rites for Alice" on an unplugged electric bass in an empty gate-lounge. God Bless Leo Fender.

The kid wants to be a musician. We had flown Paris-Boston-Miami-L.A. and were now in transit back in Boston, looking at universities that teach contemporary music, which has come to mean jazz, rock, funk, heavy metal, technopop and world music. The serious teaching of music that is not "serious" began at Berklee College of Music in Boston in the late '40s. There are hundreds of schools now. The concept has recently come to Europe — the American School of Modern Music in Paris, L'Académie de Musique in Barcelona — but the energy remains in America.

The Berklee student population of 2,500 breaks down into 800 guitar players, 500 keyboardists, 500 drummers and 250 bassists, and if you can play lead trumpet or baritone saxophone you're just about guaranteed a full scholarship.

The school was closed for Christmas. We met with Gary Burton, the dean of catatumbo, who played the vibraphone with Stan Getz and Chick Corea and was among the first to cross the line between jazz and rock. He still does 150 gigs a year. As dean he oversees Berklee's transition from only jazz to equal segments of jazz, rock and somewhere in between.

"It used to be that pop music was just a milder version of jazz," he explained. "The standards were the same. That began to change in the '70s. Rock got its own repertoire and instrumentation. The recording studio itself became an instrument. It's constantly evolving. The students in our school today will be at the peak of their careers in, say, 2020. We're trying to give them the tools to be in the center of the action at that time."

We bought it. It has been called a factory, but most of the graduates end up relating to music somehow and a Berklee degree is a sort of license. We bought the New England Conservatory too. A short walk from Berklee, it is smaller and more classically oriented with a big-ticket faculty (George Russell, Ron Blake) and has the hallowed dignity you'd expect from a New England conservatory. Here I began to realize that these institutes wanted a smart and swinging bicultural student as much as we wanted them.

The University of Miami, of which I am an

*The concept has come to Europe, but the energy remains in America.*

alumnus, looks like a country club and has one of the best contemporary music programs (Pat Metheny was the first guitar teacher). But the main problem will be to establish the American scholastic equivalent of a baccalaureate with honors from a Parisian lycée. Standards differ. And the people with the answers were on vacation.

Once you choose to expatriate from the United States, it's not so easy to get plugged back in. Distance forced us to travel during vacation, a horror, and of course all the schools were closed. It was hard to set up; faxes had flowed. You realize that you are living in a crucial inch between the Old and the New Worlds. Funny, you thought you were expanding the territory.

Somebody said that if you tipped up America, everything loose would slide into Los Angeles. Bob Newirth, who is recording a song cycle with John Cale, met us for tea in Santa Monica, where we'd spent the afternoon buying dentures. Reeboks, vitamins, Crest, a Blum T-shirt and stuff. He pointed out that 50 years ago the most beautiful women in America sort of slid down there to become movie stars and today their great-granddaughters are everywhere. He was kidding, but it's no joke when you're 18.

CalArts, 30 miles up the coast in Valencia, has the sort of laid-back energy that suits a city in which you learn to take care of business without losing your tan. Suitably founded by Walt Disney but not Mickey Mouse, it appears to be a place where as long as you can cut it to begin with you are sort of let loose to learn to do your own thing better. Naturally we'll have to buy him a car and a synthesizer and... snap out of it.

Forget 800 guitar players wanting to be Slash or Jim Hall, the analysis of altered 11th chords and all the unfamiliar, intimidating prerequisite vocational acronyms. This was a vacation. I was traveling with my 18-year-old son, there was no filter between us. We had checked in and out, revived relationships with distant close family and friends, reserved rental cars, navigated through vaguely remembered cities, been up for important interviews. Each move had been like a roadblock, and the Bottom Line is that neither one of us cracked.

Oh, I almost forgot. On New Year's Eve, we went to a party near Fairfax where we met Lisa Maxwell, who led the female horn section on tour with Guns N' Roses. She went to Berklee. She has a saxophone tattooed on her pelvis. She showed us. We have to board.

We have decided to go for all four schools. We're flying on an airline with the hip-hoppy name NWA. The final rampart will be getting through French customs with a four-track mixing table and two bass guitars, including the expensive Martin for which we made an on-the-edge deal with a gang-bro merchandiser on Ventura in The Valley.

#### AUSTRALIA

**Sydney**  
Opera House, tel: (2) 250-7777.  
Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Claire Prins/Maria Pollicina, Heather Begg, Kerry Elizabeth Brown, and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," with Amanda Thorne/Ole Savina, Kenneth Collins, Lindsay Gaffney, Feb. 7, 10, 14, 19 and 22.

#### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Kunsthof der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily, to Feb. 20: "Barock in Neapel." Paintings and sketches of the Neapolitan school of Baroque in the 17th and 18th centuries, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

#### BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 508-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les XX at La Libre Catholique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two audacious Belgian associations between 1884 and 1914, including works by Saurat, Bonnard, Ensor, van de Velde and Knipff, among others.  
La Monnaie, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1982 opera, directed by David Pountney, conducted by Lionel Friend with Barry Banks, Peter Coleman-Wright and Linda McLeod. Jan. 23 (premiere), 25, 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

#### BRITAIN

**Cambridge**  
The Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-900, closed Mondays. To May 1: "Hilfsreihe: Show, Moon and Flowers." Three landscape triptychs as well as single-sheet prints, including "Autumn Moon on the Tamagawa."  
**Glasgow**  
Scottish Opera, tel: (41) 248-4567. Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore." Directed by Giles Havergal, conducted by Marco Guidarini/Stephen Clarke, with Paul Charles Clarke, Cheryl Barker, and Simon Kennyside. Feb. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

**London**  
Barbican Art Gallery, tel: (71) 638-4141, open daily, to April 24: "All Human Life: Great Photographs from the Hulton Deutsch Collection." Selected from photographers of the 19th and 20th centuries, including Felice Beato, Cecil Beaton, Bill Brandt and André Kertész.  
English National Opera, tel: (71) 836-5161. Handel's "Xerxes." Directed by Ivor Bolton, with Louise Witter, Yvonne Kenny and Christopher Robson. Jan. 19, 21, 26, 28, Feb. 3, 9, 11, 14, 16 and 24.

**Manchester**  
The Whitworth Art Gallery, tel: (61) 275-4365, closed Sundays. To March 5: "Shadow of the Forest: Prints from the Barbican School." Works by the mid-19th century painters of French landscape, as well as prints by Bonington and Constable, both strong influences on those artists.

#### CANADA

**Montreal**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-2000, closed Mondays. To Jan. 23: "Les Estampes en Couleurs de Mary Cassatt." Inspired by Japanese ukiyo-e, American artist Mary Cassatt executed a series of color prints in 1891.  
**Toronto**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed

Mondays and Tuesdays. To March 6: "Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen." Silverpoint drawings by leading draftsmen of the Renaissance including Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenico Ghirlandajo and Filippo Lippi.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**  
Castle Riding School, tel: (2) 33-37-32-32, to March 27: "Recent and Contemporary Czech Painting From the State Galleries Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1960s up to the present day.

#### DENMARK

**Humblebæk**  
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: (42) 19-07-19, open daily. Continuing To March 6: "Claude Monet: Works from 1890 to 1926." Features late figurative paintings of the garden and Japanese bridge at Giverny, as well as Japanese woodcuts which were an important source of inspiration for Monet.

#### FRANCE

**Paris**  
Bibliothèque Nationale, tel: 47-03-81-10, open daily. To Jan. 30: "Quand la Peinture Enlève dans les Livres." Illustrated manuscripts in France from 1440 to 1520, including works by Jean Fouquet and Barthelme d'Eyck.  
Institut du Monde Arabe, tel: 40-51-38-38, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 28: "Syrie: Mémoires et Civilisation." Art objects covering the history of Syria from the golden age of Mari, Ebla and Ugarit in the 3d and 2d millennia B.C., to the Aramaean, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Islamic periods, ending with the Ottoman domination from the 15th to early 20th century.  
Mona Bismarck Foundation, tel: 47-23-38-38, closed Sundays and Mondays. To Feb. 28: "La Comtesse Mona Bismarck, Balenciaga, Cecil Beaton." Features 50 designs by Balenciaga, Mona Bismarck's favorite couturier, portraits of the countess by Cecil Beaton, as well as two paintings by Tiepolo which she gave to the Louvre.

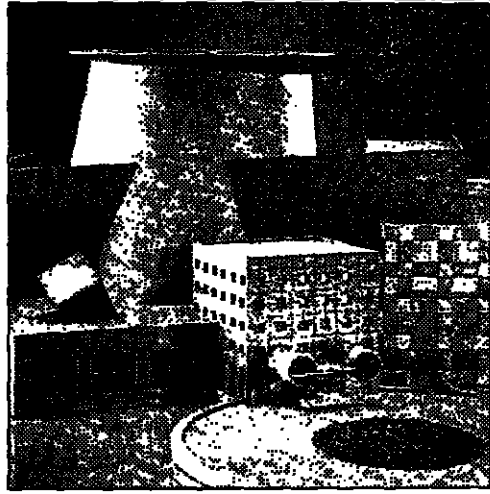
**Musee-Galerie de la Seine**, tel: 45-56-20-17, closed Sundays. Continuing To Feb. 28: "Jean-Michel Basquiat 1960-1988: Peinture, Dessin, Écriture." Works by the American graffitiist.  
**Musée du Louvre**, tel: 40-20-51-12, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Feb. 14: "De Khorsabad à Paris: La Découverte des Assyriens." Opéra Bastille, tel: 44-73-13-99. Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten." Directed by Harry Kupfer, conducted by Bernhard Klotz, with Franz Mazura, Lisa Saffer and Miqro Vargas. Jan. 22, 24, 27, 29, 31 and Feb. 2. Pavillon des Arts, tel: 42-33-82-50, closed Mondays. Continuing To April 17: "L'Art Populaire Russe." Icons, prints, textiles, kitchen utensils from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

**Versailles**  
Château de Versailles, tel: 30-84-74-00, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Versailles et les Tables Royales en Europe du XVIIIème au XIXème Siècle."

#### GERMANY

**Berlin**  
Staatsoper Unter den Linden, tel: (30) 203-544-94. Gluck's "Alceste." Directed by Achim Freyer, conducted by Thomas Hengelbrock, with Václav Zedník, Anna Caterina Antonacci. Philharmonie, Jan. 23, 26, 31, Feb. 9 and 18.  
**Hamm**  
Gustav-Lübcke-Museum, tel: (2381) 17-29-39, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Agrippa: Geheimnisse der Grabkammer."

**Stuttgart**  
Staatstheater, tel: (711) 22-17-85. Verdi's "Rigoletto." Directed by Johannes Schaal, conducted by Ingo Metzmacher, with Gabriel Sade,



Salgado photograph in London (top left); Mona Bismarck by Cecil Beaton, in Paris; above, architectural model and silkscreen by Arata Isozaki in New York.

Wolfgang Schöne and Catriona Smith, Jan. 20 (premiere), 23, 25, 28, 31, Feb. 10 and 24.

**Wuppertal**  
Von der Heydt-Museum, tel: (202) 563-6231, closed Mondays. To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." Masterpieces from the Bucharest National Art Museum, including works by Lucas Cranach, Pieter Bruegel the Younger, Rubens, Van Dyck, Tintoretto, Murillo and El Greco.

#### ISRAEL

**Tel Aviv**  
Tel Aviv Museum of Art, tel: 972-3-655-7361. To March 12: "Class Of Osennburg: Multiples and Notebook Pages."

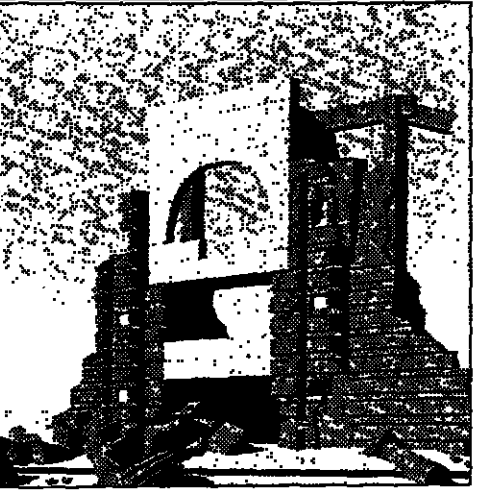
#### ITALY

**Florence**  
Teatro Verdi, tel: (55) 239-6242. Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Conducted by Paolo Otti, with Roberto Frontali/Angelo Vescia, Veselina Kasarova/Sonia Gassani, Ferruccio Furlanetto/Dimitri Kavaros. Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.  
**Milan**  
Teatro alla Scala, tel: (2) 80-91-60. Prokofiev's "L'Angelo di Fuoco." Directed by Giancarlo Cobelli, conducted by Riccardo Chailly, with Valery Alexeev, Sergio Barlacchi and Mario Bolognesi. Jan. 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26 and 28.

**Venice**  
Musée Correr, tel: (41) 52-06-288. Continuing To April 4: "Pietro Longhi." 50 paintings, 35 drawings and 14 prints by the 18th-century Venetian painter famous for his nonchalant description of Venetian life and manners.

#### JAPAN

**Tokyo**  
Bridgestone Museum of Art, tel: (3) 3563-0241, closed Mondays. To Jan. 30: "Fujita Tsuguharu." 26 works including Paris landscapes, still lifes and portraits of women by the Paris artist Fujita (1886-1968). Ginza Nikon Salon, tel: (3) 3562-



Salgado photograph in London (top left); Mona Bismarck by Cecil Beaton, in Paris; above, architectural model and silkscreen by Arata Isozaki in New York.

5758. To Jan. 24: "Mary Ellen Mark: Indian Circus." 50 monochromes focusing on the exotic world of the Indian circus.

#### SINGAPORE

**Empress Place Museum**, tel: 336-73-53, open daily. Continuing To July 1994: "War and Ritual: Treasures of the Warring States." An exhibition of Chinese bronze culture from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.).

**National Museum**, tel: 330-09-71. Continuing To March 13: "Trading on the Maritime Silk Routes." Focuses on the importance of sea routes in 2000 years of commerce between China, Southeast Asia, West Asia and Europe. Exhibits, which are drawn from museums in Singapore and China as well as private collectors, include ceramics, textiles, stone carvings, ship models and samples of their cargo.

#### UNITED STATES

**Houston**  
The Menil Collection, tel: (713) 525-9400, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To April 2: "Polyphony: A Circus." A complex interdisciplinary event by composer John Cage, featuring work by artists whose influence bears on Cage's art, displayed in changing arrangements.  
**New York**  
The Brooklyn Museum (tel: 638-5000). To Feb. 27: "Arata Isozaki: 1960-90 Architecture." Tribute is paid to the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki's work, and the exhibition includes models, sketches and drawings.  
Metropolitan Opera, tel: (212) 362-8000. A new production of Britten's "Death in Venice." Conducted by David Atherton with Anthony Rolfe Johnson and Thomas Allen. Feb. 7 (premiere), 11, 15, 18, 23 and 26.

**Seats of Power**

In fact, hundreds of them. The Westfield International Conference Center. A sophisticated facility dedicated to a single objective: the success of your business meeting or conference.

40,000 square feet of meeting space. 30 distinctive conference rooms. 340 luxurious guest rooms. Briefing auditorium with broadcast media center. Full executive and recreational facilities.

When success is the objective, Westfield is the destination. Just 7 miles from Dulles International Airport, and a mere 30 minutes from downtown Washington, D.C. For more information, please call (703) 818-0600 or (800) 635-5656.

WESTFIELD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTER  
1750 Conference Center Drive • Chantilly, Virginia 22021  
(703) 818-0300 • 800-635-5656

**SKADDEN:**  
Power, Money and the Rise of a Legal Empire  
By Lincoln Caplan, 341 pages. \$25. Farrar Straus Giroux.

**Reviewed by Mark London**

**T**HE great-sounding sound you've heard over the past 15 years or so actually emanates from Wall Street and its sidekicks, which have taken some of the finest minds of the baby boomer generation and put them to work playing real-life Monopoly — doing mergers, acquisitions and finance. Are we as a society better for this use of their marginally prodigious talents? Or have these skills been co-opted by a zero-sum game in which the world as a whole ends up no better off while the players' pockets are lined with lucre?

Lincoln Caplan's "Skadden" visits the counselor to America's corporations in the 1980s: The book is an exploration of the inner workings of America's premier corporate law firm of that golden age, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom — an unwieldy name for what is widely known as "Joe Flom's firm." Caplan points that the Skadden, Arps saga presents the tale of the corporate legal profession's transformation from stodgy, white-skinned, white-haired, white-shed patriarchs to rough-and-tumble mercenaries.

Law, as practiced in these pages, represents sophisticated sport. Skadden's lawyers, Caplan notes, play well in arcane arenas. You have an environmental problem? An antitrust issue? The government coming after you? Skadden, Arps has just the lawyer for you.

Perhaps it is because of Skadden's success in these efforts that Caplan's narrative lacks the tension inherent in a story where the outcome is in doubt. The story of a giant law firm's nearly uninter-

**WHAT THEY'RE READING**

• Daniel Barenboim, musical and artistic director at the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin, is reading "Culture and Imperialism" by Edward Said.  
"The author has managed to describe in a readable manner how the Europeans have arrogantly forced their cultures on others. He deals with problems of colonialism and tackles the attitudes of the British in India and the French in Algeria." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

ed growth cannot compete with page-turning tales of the white collar warfare of the 1980s.

Caplan, a contributor to The New Yorker, has done his reporting well, and he writes nonjudgmentally, which makes his book instructive for those who want to learn what makes a megafirm tick. He succeeds in illuminating the backstage of American business. He captures the frenzy of Skadden's people. They sure do work Double-digi days for weeks at a time — with 24-hour air service, all-night secretaries, valet service, investment advice, personal counseling, all provided by the firm so that there are no distractions from the work at hand. After all, if you are billing someone \$400 an hour, wouldn't you rather have your people working than standing in line at the dry cleaners?

Flom, who reportedly makes \$5 million a year or more, dominates the book. He envisioned a field where his lawyers could play — the pulling apart and putting together of companies — and proceeded to aggressively claim the field as his. At the zenith of Flom's powers, about 300 companies each paid \$150,000 to his firm for the privilege to say he represented them — not so much because they needed his services but as a defense mechanism to prevent Flom from opposing them in a transaction.

But to call him one of the giants

of American law, as many of his partners and clients have, is to demean a profession that has produced the likes of Thurgood Marshall or Benjamin Cardozo. What distinguishes many of these fine lawyers such as Flom from the true giants of law is in their acceptance of a role as a hired gun, nothing more. Flom tells a writer, "I have many different moods depending whether I'm on offense or defense, and after I look out the window and laugh at myself." Win or lose, in other words, lawyers get paid.

Skadden, Arps used the money to finance the growth of a law firm from a handful of guys to a giant of 1,000 lawyers in offices so scattered that the sun never sets on the firm. Caplan points out that many of the architects of Skadden arrived as outcasts from the marquee firms of New York, whose name partners have been dead for more than a century. These lawyers were passed over for partnership at their former employers because they were either Jewish or women or because their first names weren't last names and their last names weren't followed by Roman numerals.

Tossing away tradition has its price, Caplan points out, because an institution whose ties are financial will be tested in tough financial

times. His storytelling becomes more interesting at the end of the book as Skadden wrestles with the throes of the '90s recession — losing its air of invincibility and accepting humble pie as the meal du jour. Caplan's evocative narrative of the fate of a young lawyer — who was led to believe he was going to be made a partner then had his hopes dashed only to go through the same agonizing process the following year with a narrowly favorable outcome — poses the question that plagues a generation coming into middle age: Is it worth it? After hundreds of thousands of dollars of education, years of self-discipline and sacrifice, is it enough reward to say, "I've made partner at Skadden"? And are the rest of us better off by that disposition of energy?

Mark London, a Washington lawyer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

South charged on to six spades, comforted by the fact that his partner was likely to be short in clubs. The lead was the club queen, and it is easy to see that the slam can be made by drawing trumps and throwing a diamond on the fourth round of hearts.

But Zia now benefited from the skill of South, who was Bob Hamman of Dallas, the world's top-ranked player. He allowed West to win the first trick and another club was led to the ace. He then cashed the A-Q of spades and thought about West's distribution. He could hardly have 5-5 in the minors, thought Hamman, because East would have bid five diamonds with greater length in that suit.

Hamman concluded that West must have six diamonds and five clubs, leaving him with only two hearts. The odds were now 2-to-1

that East held the heart jack, so South cashed the heart ace, led to the spade king, finessed the heart nine and went down in the slam.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 7 6 3  
♥ Q 10 5 2  
♦ 8 3  
♣ A 3

**WEST**  
♠ J 7 4  
♥ K 10 8 2  
♦ Q J 9 8 4

**EAST**  
♠ 8 4 2  
♥ 8 6 3  
♦ Q J 7 4  
♣ K 7 2

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ A Q J 10 5  
♥ A K 9  
♦ A K 9  
♣ 10 6 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ 2 NT 3 ♠ 4 ♠  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club queen.

DHAKA DUBAI DOHA FRANKFURT HONG KONG JEDDAH KATHMANDU  
DEHI CALCUTTA BOMBAY BANGKOK BAHRAIN AMSTERDAM ATHENS ABU DHABI  
NEW YORK SINGAPORE ROME RANGKON RIVADH PARIS KARACHI KUALA LUMPUR KUWAIT LONDON MUSCAT

## WELCOME WITH A SMILE!

to 27 destinations in 23 countries and 3 continents

Genuine care for your safety and comfort.  
Delicious dishes, delectable cuisine to touch the heart of the most discerning passenger.

Welcome to a whole new world!  
A world of smiles and friendliness.

**SAFARI**  
SAFARI AIRLINES  
SAFARI AIRLINES



# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Bid Ask

Symbol	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Bid	Ask
IBM	110.00	100.00	108.00	109.00
Microsoft	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Apple	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Oracle	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Sun	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
HP	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Intel	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Motorola	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Texas Instruments	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Advanced Micro Devices	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Linear Technology	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Maxim Integrated Products	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
National Semiconductor	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Rockwell International	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Superior Technology	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Texas Instruments	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Advanced Micro Devices	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Linear Technology	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Maxim Integrated Products	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
National Semiconductor	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Rockwell International	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00
Superior Technology	100.00	90.00	98.00	99.00

IBM Corp. (NYSE:IBM) shares rose 1.25 points to 108.75, trading at a bid of 108.00 and an ask of 109.00. The company's stock has been a steady performer, reflecting its strong position in the technology sector.

Microsoft Corp. (NYSE:MSFT) saw a slight uptick, closing at 98.75 with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. Analysts note the company's continued growth in software sales and its expanding presence in the hardware market.

Apple Computer Inc. (NASDAQ:AAPL) shares climbed 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's new product line and strong brand loyalty are cited as key factors in its upward movement.

Oracle Corp. (NYSE:ORCL) shares advanced 0.25 points to 98.25, trading at a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's database software remains a critical component for many large enterprises.

Sun Microsystems Inc. (NYSE:SUNW) shares rose 0.75 points to 98.75, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's focus on high-performance computing and its expanding server business are driving its stock price.

HP Inc. (NYSE:HPE) shares gained 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's diversified portfolio, including printers, servers, and software, provides a solid foundation for its growth.

Intel Corp. (NASDAQ:INTC) shares climbed 0.25 points to 98.25, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's leadership in microprocessors continues to fuel its stock's performance.

Motorola Inc. (NYSE:MDA) shares rose 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's strong performance in mobile communications and its expanding automotive division are key drivers.

Texas Instruments Inc. (NYSE:TXI) shares advanced 0.25 points to 98.25, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's wide range of semiconductor products serves a diverse set of industries.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. (NASDAQ:AMD) shares climbed 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's aggressive marketing strategy and its focus on high-performance processors are paying off.

Linear Technology Corp. (NASDAQ:LTSC) shares rose 0.25 points to 98.25, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's precision analog and mixed-signal ICs are in high demand.

Maxim Integrated Products Inc. (NASDAQ:MXIM) shares advanced 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's innovative analog and mixed-signal ICs are driving its growth.

National Semiconductor Corp. (NASDAQ:NSM) shares climbed 0.25 points to 98.25, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's broad portfolio of semiconductor products remains a key strength.

Rockwell International Corp. (NYSE:ROK) shares rose 0.50 points to 98.50, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's diverse portfolio, including aerospace, defense, and automotive, provides a strong base for its stock.

Superior Technology Inc. (NASDAQ:STEC) shares advanced 0.25 points to 98.25, with a bid of 98.00 and an ask of 99.00. The company's focus on high-performance computing and its expanding server business are driving its stock price.

The overall market sentiment was positive, with technology stocks leading the way. The NYSE Composite Index closed at 10,250.00, up 100.00 points from the previous session. The Dow Jones Industrial Average also saw a gain, closing at 10,150.00, up 100.00 points. The S&P 500 Index rose 100.00 points to 10,100.00. The Nasdaq Composite Index climbed 100.00 points to 10,050.00. The Russell 2000 Index advanced 100.00 points to 10,000.00. The New York Stock Exchange volume was 1.2 billion shares, with a turnover of \$1.2 billion. The market was open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The closing prices are as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The data is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is subject to change without notice. The data is provided by The Associated Press. The data is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is subject to change without notice. The data is provided by The Associated Press.



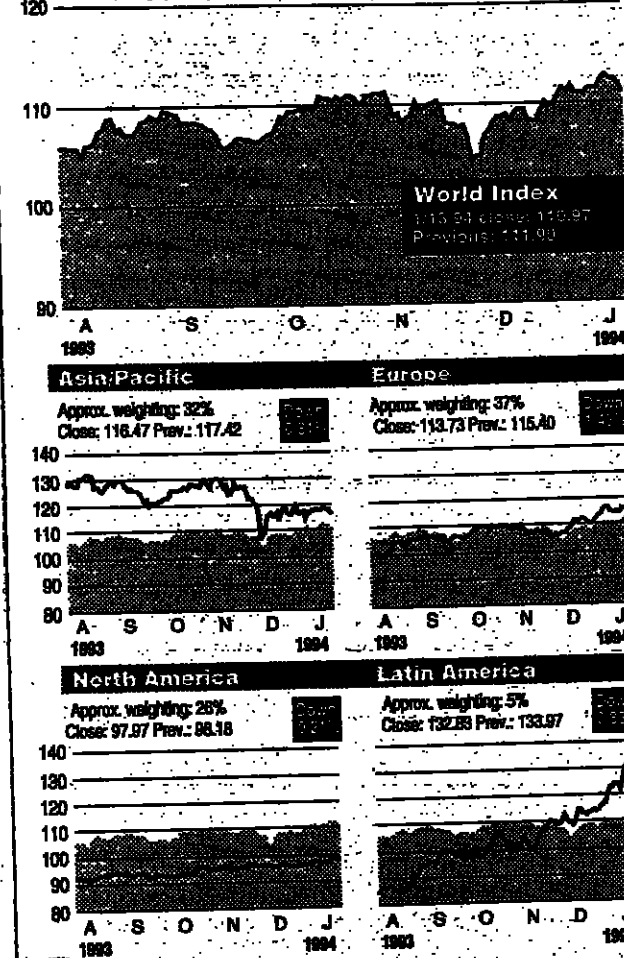
# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, January 14, 1994

Page 11

## THE TRIB INDEX: 110.97

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of the 280 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Index	Change	Sector	Index	Change
Energy	111.54	+0.62	Chemicals	111.11	+0.91
Utilities	110.91	+0.05	Metals	110.29	+0.83
Finance	112.42	+1.07	Consumer Goods	109.46	+0.83
Services	118.40	+0.26	Telecommunications	129.77	+1.59

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## GTE Sets Plan to Cut 17,000 Jobs

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — It is one of many scorecards used to rate the technological prowess of nations: Whose company won the most U.S. patents last year?

To the chagrin of the home team, Japanese companies have taken the top spot every year since 1985. Now a much-sullied American player, International Business Machines Corp., has sprung into the lead, with 1,088 of the certificates in 1993. And moving into the No. 4 slot was Eastman Kodak Co.

Japanese companies were still stronger. Toshiba Corp. was second and Canon Inc. third, according to Plenum Publishing Corp., a New York company that analyzes patent awards.

Many analysts contend that patent numbers give a distorted picture of industrial strength. In economic terms, they say, what matters is the value of the creations being protected by the patents, not their numbers.

But the rising numbers could signal that U.S. companies and laboratories, long the world's hot-house for new ideas in electronics, aviation and other high-tech fields, are getting serious about collecting from those who borrow their work. U.S. companies and government agencies spent nearly \$160 billion on research and development last year.

An IBM vice president, Marshall Phelps, said his company had moved to think commercially and to safeguard anything of value. "In the past we might develop something and leave it on the shelf or decide we didn't want to go through the process," he said. "It can cost \$15,000 to get a patent."

Dan Burton, president of the Council on Competitiveness, said the numbers suggest that U.S. companies see patents as a strategic weapon. "They're going to make sure it's well-timed," he said.

U.S. companies' total share of the approximately 110,000 patents granted last year rose as well. Patents give inventors exclusive rights to manufacture a product, or to collect money from others licensed to make it, for a set period of time, generally 17 years in the United States.

## American Patent Medicine

IBM Ousts Japanese as Top U.S. Inventors

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — It is one of many scorecards used to rate the technological prowess of nations: Whose company won the most U.S. patents last year?

To the chagrin of the home team, Japanese companies have taken the top spot every year since 1985. Now a much-sullied American player, International Business Machines Corp., has sprung into the lead, with 1,088 of the certificates in 1993. And moving into the No. 4 slot was Eastman Kodak Co.

Japanese companies were still stronger. Toshiba Corp. was second and Canon Inc. third, according to Plenum Publishing Corp., a New York company that analyzes patent awards.

Many analysts contend that patent numbers give a distorted picture of industrial strength. In economic terms, they say, what matters is the value of the creations being protected by the patents, not their numbers.

But the rising numbers could signal that U.S. companies and laboratories, long the world's hot-house for new ideas in electronics, aviation and other high-tech fields, are getting serious about collecting from those who borrow their work. U.S. companies and government agencies spent nearly \$160 billion on research and development last year.

An IBM vice president, Marshall Phelps, said his company had moved to think commercially and to safeguard anything of value. "In the past we might develop something and leave it on the shelf or decide we didn't want to go through the process," he said. "It can cost \$15,000 to get a patent."

Dan Burton, president of the Council on Competitiveness, said the numbers suggest that U.S. companies see patents as a strategic weapon. "They're going to make sure it's well-timed," he said.

U.S. companies' total share of the approximately 110,000 patents granted last year rose as well. Patents give inventors exclusive rights to manufacture a product, or to collect money from others licensed to make it, for a set period of time, generally 17 years in the United States.

## French Banks Reject Plan for Metallgesellschaft

By Jacques Neher

and Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

A group of French banks refused Thursday to go along with Deutsche Bank AG's plan to bail out Metallgesellschaft AG, raising doubts that the German metals conglomerate would be able to avoid a bankruptcy-law filing.

The 12 French banks, which together have an estimated 900 million Deutsche marks (\$517.5 million) of loans outstanding to Metallgesellschaft, sent a letter to Deutsche Bank on Wednesday saying they would not go along with a 3.4 billion DM restructuring plan that German banks had worked out since the company's fragile financial condition became apparent in late December.

The focus shifted to Paris on Thursday, where German and French lenders held an emergency meeting after the only German bank objecting to the plan, Norddeutsche Landesbank, agreed to accept a revised restructuring package. Representatives of Deutsche Bank and of Dresdner Bank AG went to Paris for talks with French bank executives.

Despite the talks' initial failure, analysts said they expected the French banks, headed by Societe Generale and Credit Lyonnais SA, eventually to reach an accord with their German counterparts that would save the industrial and commodities-trading company.

Most French banks are interested in developing their activities in the German market, Stephane Arrouays, analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said. "I can't imagine that they would risk putting Metallgesellschaft into bankruptcy."

In the proposed rescue plan, the French banks objected to a measure calling for them to transform a substantial part of their loans into shares of unknown value. They also expressed opposition to a plan to reschedule loans, saying they did not have adequate information on the financial condition of the German conglomerate.

"Deutsche Bank and the others are not just lenders but shareholders of reference in Metallgesellschaft," said Michel Thibault, spokesman for Societe Generale. "It's their responsibility to step in if new capital needs to be raised, instead of shifting that responsibility onto those of us who are just lenders."

That, in essence, was also the view taken by Norddeutsche Landesbank, a big German creditor that had withheld its support for a restructuring on grounds that large shareholders who were creditors — especially Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank — would have got off too easily. The regional bank reversed itself Wednesday, pledging its support to a modified bailout plan that it said put all creditors "on

See METALL, Page 14

## Siemens Adds 15,000 to Job-Cut Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Siemens AG surprised the market Thursday by announcing plans to shed 15,000 jobs and forecasting a 10 percent to 15 percent drop in net income in the current financial year.

Shares in the maker of electronics, electrical goods and telecommunications equipment tumbled 4.8 percent, or 36.50 Deutsche marks (\$20.98), following the announcement, to 726 DM. The news also sent the overall market down.

"People were not the least prepared for this kind of news," said Gebhardt Klingenstein, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "Everybody was taken aback."

The Siemens chief financial officer, Karl-Hermann Baumann, said the projected earnings decline was due to the drop in earnings from financial investments as interest rates came down. Last year, earnings from the company's core businesses fell 8 percent but were cushioned by financial earnings of 2.1 billion DM. But operating earnings will not improve much over last year, Mr. Baumann said.

Siemens wants to "significantly improve productivity and cut innovation cycles by half," the company president, Heinrich von Pierer, said. As a result, the company expects to shed 15,000 jobs in the current financial year, which ends Sept. 30. By the end of the year, Siemens will employ "clearly" less than 390,000 people, compared with 400,000 at the end of 1993, he said.

Last year, Siemens had also announced 10,000 job cuts. Eventually, however, the company slashed 22,000 people off its payroll. Most of the new cutbacks will again be borne by the troubled computer unit SNV Siemens AG, where 5,000 job cuts were recently announced after 5,000 last year.

Mr. Baumann said SNV will report a loss this financial year, although the deficit would be less than last year. (Bloomberg, AFX)

■ **BASF Wage Freeze**  
BASF AG said Thursday that wages for its upper management employees will not be increased this year. Bloomberg reported from Ludwigshafen, Germany.

"Wages not covered by union agreements won't be adjusted this year," BASF spokesman Bernd Gerling said. "In other words, they won't be increased."

BASF also said it would stop producing polyester filament at a plant in the United States, resulting in a loss of 450 jobs. A year ago, BASF announced it would sell its polyester chip and filament businesses to concentrate on its core nylon activities, but so far it has been unable to find a buyer.

## Thinking Ahead

### Plan for Helping Workers Has Flaws

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Like many bad ideas, it sounds deceptively simple. Jobs are moving from high-wage industrial to low-wage developing nations where workers labor long in miserable conditions.

That is clearly unfair to both the well-paid and the badly paid workers. So why not tell the developing countries to raise their wages and introduce proper Western-style trade unions and labor practices?

Better still, tell them that if they do not, their exports will not get free access to the rich countries' markets. Then the rich countries' workers would keep their jobs and the poor countries' workers would earn decent wages.

Unfortunately, the world does not work that way. Attempts to make it do so would undermine the world-trading system and open a Pandora's box of protectionism. The whole idea is based on false premises.

But that has not stopped it from gaining ground in the latest recession, particularly in Western Europe and the United States, where jobs are most at risk.

Elements of such thinking lie behind the European Union's social charter, masterminded by Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, which aims to bring work practices into line throughout the Union. It also is found in the side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiated by President Bill Clinton last summer.

Now, backed by France's leaders, Mr. Delors wants to expand the concept to the whole world under a "global social contract." And this week in Brussels, Mr. Clinton seemed to agree with them.

Outlining a new trade agenda, Mr. Clinton

called for tougher labor standards for developing countries to be incorporated into the rules of the world trading system, along the lines of NAFTA.

That is not as new as it might seem. Under pressure from American trade unions, U.S. governments since President Jimmy Carter's have sought something similar, though not

insights magazine, "the way that poor countries have a chance to pull themselves up by their bootstraps is precisely by exploiting competitive advantages like cheap labor that look unfair to their rich competitors."

If you take away their ability to compete through low wages, they may never work their way out of poverty and move upward. Rather than shackle the poor countries with new labor rules, the rich countries should be thinking about how to reduce their own.

Additionally, it is distasteful old-fashioned to say developing countries lack purchasing power, when they are the fastest-growing markets for American and European exporters.

In any case, many more jobs have been lost in the rich countries as a result of technological change than from low-wage competition from developing countries. Wage costs are only one of many factors, and often not the most important, in multinational investment decisions.

Of course, it is good that the international community should set rules to improve working conditions around the world. This has been done for years in places like the International Labor Organization.

But two things are highly dangerous: including wages in the rules and linking the rules to trading access. That would create a protectionist charter, allowing wholesale discrimination against developing countries. It would destroy the most-favored-nation principles on which the world trading system is based and negate the benefits of open competition.

From his vague remarks in Brussels, it is not clear whether Mr. Clinton is actually proposing either of these two things. For the sake of world prosperity, let us hope he is not.

## Tax Fraud Suspected In Dresdner Raid

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — German prosecution investigators raided offices of Dresdner Bank AG in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf on Thursday, prompted by suspicion that the bank is helping customers evade taxes, a spokesman for the Düsseldorf public prosecutor's office said.

The inquiry began Tuesday but was not publicly disclosed until Thursday, when a report appeared in Kölner Express, the Cologne regional paper, said Jochen Ruhlmann, spokesman for the prosecutor's office.

"The accusation has been made against Dresdner Bank by the public prosecutor's office that customers' deposits were moved abroad, and back in some cases, without this being reflected in their accounts," Mr. Ruhlmann said.

The office suspected that Dresdner Bank had transferred sums in the millions of Deutsche marks to a Luxembourg-based branch of Dresdner over a period of years, according to the Express report.

"From our point of view, areas are in question which affect normal and usual payment procedures with foreign banks," said Jochen Ruhlmann, spokesman for the prosecutor's office.

Dresdner Bank is using "legal means" to fight the inquiry.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13
Australian	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
British	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Canadian	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

Key Money Rates	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 13
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1-year	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1-year	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

## REPUBLIC MASE BANK LIMITED

(A wholly owned subsidiary of Republic National Bank of New York)



International Bullion Bankers to the professional market

Twenty-four hour market making in precious metals worldwide  
Spot, forward, swaps, options and derivative services  
Clearing and depository facilities for financial institutions  
Customized financing and hedging for producers and industrial users

Global Precious Metals Centers

Republic Mase Bank Limited

London

Telephone: (071) 621 7801

Telex: 884491

Telefax: (071) 283 4659

Reuters Dealing: MASL

Republic Mase Hong Kong Limited

Hong Kong

Telephone: (852) 845 4233

Telex: 65856

Telefax: (852) 845 3227

Reuters Dealing: MASK

Republic Mase Australia Limited

Sydney

Telephone: (61) 2323 3944

Telex: AA 17965

Telefax: (61) 2323 0950

Reuters Dealing: MASA

Republic National Bank of New York

Republic Mase Precious Metals Department

New York

Telephone: (212) 221 3560

Telex: 236927, 666973, 177641

Telefax: (212) 525 6860

Reuters Dealing: RNBA, MASN

Regional Precious Metals Offices

GENEVA • MONTREAL • MONTEVIDEO • SINGAPORE • PERTH • DENVER

Affiliated / Representative Offices:

NEW YORK • GENEVA • TOKYO • LONDON • ZURICH • LUGANO • LUXEMBOURG • PARIS • MONTE CARLO

GIBRALTAR • MILAN • GUERNSEY • HEIRUT • DENVER • MIAMI • LOS ANGELES • BEVERLY HILLS • NASSAU

CAYMAN ISLANDS • MONTREAL • TORONTO • SINGAPORE • HONG KONG • TAIPEI • JAKARTA • BEIJING • SYDNEY • PERTH

MONTEVIDEO • PUNTA DEL ESTE • BUENOS AIRES • SANTIAGO • MEXICO CITY • CARACAS • RIO DE JANEIRO

Republic Mase Bank Limited is a member of SFA







## Citicorp Sells Quotron Unit To Reuters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Thursday it would buy the Quotron information service from Citicorp for an undisclosed price. The bank will take a charge related to the sale that will cut its earnings sharply in the fourth quarter.

Quotron screens provide real-time quotes, news and analysis on stocks to professional investors and brokers in the United States. Reuters also provides equity information, but its main strength is in the foreign-exchange, money and capital markets, where its terminals are the most widely used worldwide.

"Combining Quotron's existing business and Reuters international business means Reuters has gone from an also-ran into the world leader with 25 percent of the international equity market," said Alistair Smellie, an analyst with Lehman Brothers. "The transaction represents an excellent deal for Reuters."

Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking company, said it would earn \$75 million in the fourth quarter, which ended Dec. 31, after a restructuring charge of \$425 million principally related to the Quotron sale.

Analysts said the Quotron purchase price was likely to be low. "Citicorp are virtually paying Reuters to relieve them of it," said Mr. Smellie.

Reuters shares rose 26 pence after the announcement to £18.54 on the London Stock Exchange. In

New York, Citicorp shares were up \$1.375 to \$40 in late trading, reflecting investor satisfaction with the quarterly earnings prospects, despite the Quotron charge.

In the third quarter, Quotron lost \$19 million, bringing its loss for the year to date to \$33 million, compared with \$40 million for 1992. In 1992, the unit lost \$503 million, reflecting \$400 million of restructuring charges.

Estimates for the number of Quotron's equity terminals range from 30,000 to 45,000. Reuters has about 212,000 terminals, but it has less than 10 percent of the market for U.S. equity information, where Quotron is strongest.

Citicorp said it would write down the value of its assets by \$179 million in the fourth quarter as part of Quotron's sale, which remains subject to regulatory approval.

Citicorp has agreed to underwrite some of Quotron's operating costs. Citicorp said the agreement to sell Quotron would not include the unit's foreign-exchange transaction business, serving more than 260 banks worldwide, and its Electronic Brokerage Services, part of a group of 13 international banks. Reuters dominates this business, with about 94 percent of the world market, while Quotron is a distant second with about 4 percent, according to Lehman Brothers. (Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## Moscow's Debt Comes Into Focus

### An Investment Opportunity for the Strong-Hearted

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LONDON — For ups and downs and uncertainties about what lies around the next turn, few investments can compare with the roller-coaster ride of trading in the foreign bank debt of the former Soviet Union.

Since April 1993, the debt, which is traded on secondary markets, largely by institutional investors, has ranged between a low of 15 cents to the dollar and a high of 55 cents early last month, according to traders in London. After nationalist parties made a strong showing in Russian parliamentary elections Dec. 12, the debt dropped to near 40 cents to the dollar, rose briefly to around 50 cents and has now settled at about 45 cents.

Guessing where it will go from here is no easier than divining the course of Russia's political and economic transformation. The markets have been jittery about developments in Russia. The ruble has fallen 7 percent against the dollar since Jan. 1.

But traders said that for the investor with nerves of steel, the next few months will provide a good opportunity to make a bet on Russia's debt, which has a face value of about \$24 billion.

"Russia is one of the few countries that still has a substantial upside," said Nicholas Jordan, a trader at Chemical Bank in London.

The debt's prospects hinge on a restructuring deal between the Russian government, which has accepted responsibility for the former Soviet Union's external loans, and West-

ern commercial banks. The Soviet Union stopped paying on its commercial bank loans in 1991 after the attempted coup against then-President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The two sides agreed on the outlines of a deal last summer under which repayment would be stretched out but none of the loans forgiven. Completion of the pact has been delayed for months, however, primarily by

whether, under pressure from nationalist parties in the Parliament, it backs off.

Analysts and traders said one sign of the deal's prospects would be whether Finance Minister Boris G. Fyodorov, a primary proponent of restructuring the loans rather than seeking relief from them, keeps his job.

At the same time, they said, the commercial banks may have to compromise on issues such as Russia's sovereign immunity to make the deal politically palatable in Russia.

"With the nationalists having made such a strong showing, the banks will have to compromise, and the sooner they do it the better," says Simon, who trades Russian debt for Continental Bank in London, said. "Fyodorov is the finance minister now. Who knows who it will be in three months?"

In the worst case, Russia could abandon the restructuring deal and demand the kind of outright debt forgiveness negotiated by some Latin American countries in the 1980s. Paul Luke, an analyst at Morgan Grenfell & Co. in London, said that if the restructuring deal failed, the price of Russian debt would fall back to about 30 cents on the dollar. The probability that the deal will fail is about 30 percent, he said, based on experience with restructurings of developing countries' debt.

He said the Russian debt would be worth about 62 cents on the dollar if the restructuring was completed.

"At current levels it's probably a buy, but only a weak buy, given the risks," he said.

**For investors with nerves of steel, the next few months will provide a good opportunity to make a bet on Russia's \$24 billion of debt.**

the banks' insistence that Russia waive its right to sovereign immunity, leaving it open to being sued for nonpayment or having its assets abroad seized.

The deal calls for a payment of \$500 million in cash against more than \$2.5 billion in overdue interest, with the balance to be paid in notes after a five-year grace period. Principal repayments would be delayed through 1998 and then stretched out over 11 years.

The deal's fate now seems to hang on whether the government being assembled by President Boris Y. Yeltsin retains its commitment to the terms agreed on last summer or

## FLIGHT: Money Flees Russia at Increasing Pace, Complicating Reforms

Continued from Page 1

extremist politician. President Bill Clinton is urging the Russian president to proceed with more economic reform to obtain faster delivery of Western aid.

But economists and bankers close to Moscow say the capital flight phenomenon, a symptom of political and economic instability in Russia, poses several threats to President Boris N. Yeltsin's already-fragile reform program:

- It damages the ability of Russia to service its \$85 billion external debt burden.

- It alarms Western aid givers, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, who fear that some of the billions of dollars slated for Moscow could end up in foreign bank accounts.

- It is starving Russia of precious foreign-exchange earnings needed to modernize industry and increase productive capacity.

Members of the Paris Club group of Western creditor nations,

who last year agreed to reschedule \$15 billion of Russian debt, are preparing to reschedule an additional \$1 billion to \$2 billion of payments falling due in the first four months of 1994, according to American and European government officials. A decision to do so could come as early as next week.

As capital flight persists, however, and Russia's reform policies are affected by domestic political squabbling, some American officials are saying in private that they now consider it only a question of time before it becomes necessary to seek a more comprehensive debt-relief plan for Russia.

An official at the International Monetary Fund said the Russian capital outflow was reminiscent of "Latin America in the old days."

Alexei Mozhin, Russia's alternate director at the IMF, admitted that unless Western aid was tied to convincing reform programs much of the money "could be wasted and very quickly transferred to foreign bank accounts."

A senior French banking executive with first-hand knowledge of the Russian economy said the problem of flight capital was worrying. "There is no doubt that we are seeing an acceleration in capital outflows," he said. "Many Russian companies are keeping more funds in foreign banks, and we are talking about many billions of dollars."

Three Western businessmen involved in handling Russian commodity exports, whose revenues make up the bulk of the capital flight, described the problem, but declined to be quoted by name. One of them, the head of Moscow operations for a European metals trading company, said that in making purchases he and his colleagues were being "forced to effect certain payments to a lot of small two-cent front companies owned by Russians and registered in places such as the British Virgin Islands and the Channel Islands."

The bank accounts for these front companies are generally in Zurich or Geneva, he said, adding

that the widespread nature of the practice "boggles the mind."

This businessman said that although some of the dollar revenues were being kept outside of Russia for legitimate purposes, large sums are simply being squirreled away on behalf of Russian managers.

Next Tuesday, officials from the aluminum producing countries of the United States, Russia, the European Union, Norway, Canada and Australia will hold their third meeting since October to seek a way of lowering Russian exports, which increased fourfold since 1990, to 1.6 million tons last year. An aluminum glut, caused mainly by the surge in Russian exports, has nearly halved the price for aluminum since 1989, to about 50 cents a pound.

One American official warned that some U.S. aluminum companies might bring anti-dumping lawsuits against Russia if agreement cannot be reached next week in Brussels.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
200	200	200
180	180	180
160	160	160
140	140	140
120	120	120
100	100	100
80	80	80
60	60	60
40	40	40
20	20	20
0	0	0
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011
2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015
2016	2016	2016
2017	2017	2017
2018	2018	2018
2019	2019	2019
2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030

## Very briefly:

- Euro Disney SCA's creditor banks are to meet Jan. 26 to receive the company's preliminary audit report, which is being prepared by the KPMG Peat Marwick accounting firm, a source said in Paris.
- Berleford International PLC, a British food and real estate concern, said Thursday that it had bought the kitchen fittings company Magnet Ltd. for £56 million (\$83.7 million).
- Scandinavian Airlines System said in Stockholm on Thursday that it had signed an agreement with pilots' organizations, valid until October, providing for no pay increase and savings of 80 million kronor (\$9.8 million) in 1993 productivity payments, which the pilots agreed to forgo.
- TSB Group, the British bank, made a pre-tax profit of £301 million (\$451 million) for the year ending in October, up from £25 million a year earlier.
- Rank Organization, the British film and hotels concern, increased pre-tax annual profits to £276.6 million in the year to October, from £125.8 million a year earlier.
- Western Germany reported retail sales in November much as much as in November 1992, which represented a decline of 1.5 percent in real terms, according to the federal statistical office.

AFP, APX, Bloomberg, Reuters

## Bad Times Roll for Swatch

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Société Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie SA, the maker of Swatch wristwatches, is beginning to lose the confidence of its investors, fund managers and analysts say.

An unfulfilled vow to announce a partner for its ambitious Swatchmobile auto project has triggered an 11 percent plunge in the stock price since Jan. 1. Now there is more bad news. The watchmaker's finance director, Edgar Geiser, said

its 1993 earnings would be well below earlier forecasts.

Mr. Geiser said his company's Christmas sales had been lower than expected. He refused to give a new 1993 profit forecast. Analysts had been expecting growth of 25 percent or more, based largely on statements from Nicolas Hayek, the company chairman, indicating last summer that 1993 profits would be "substantially higher" than the record 413 million Swiss francs (\$282 million) in 1992, up 64 percent from a year earlier.

## NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg	12-Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg
12				







## Japan Annoyed By U.S. Threat Of Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The government's top spokesman expressed dismay Thursday over talk that the U.S. may invoke its so-called Super 301 trade sanctions against Japan.

"We want the U.S. to act cautiously by all means," said Masayoshi Takemura, chief cabinet secretary for Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Under Super 301, which is named for a section of a trade law enacted in 1988, the U.S. trade representative can take retaliatory steps such as tariffs and quotas against countries that fail to reduce barriers to American goods.

Mr. Takemura's comments came a day after Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said in Washington that "all options" including the sanctions of Super 301, were open in the attempt to gain access to the Japanese market.

No major progress has been reported in the trade talks now under way between Japan and the United States. U.S. officials had hoped the talks would be largely completed by Feb. 11, when President Bill Clinton is to meet with Mr. Hosokawa in Washington.

The talks are part of a "framework" agreement reached in July 1993 in which the two nations pledged to set "objective criteria" for measuring progress in reducing Japan's trade surplus.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, meanwhile, said Japan had "absolutely no intention" of negotiating issues that had been settled in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks that were concluded Dec. 15.

Mr. Kantor said Wednesday that U.S. and European officials had agreed to press Japan to improve its offer of market access for copper, wood, leather shoes and financial services.

But the Japanese official said that Tokyo wanted to "make it very clear" that those negotiations had ended. "We have absolutely no intention to further negotiate issues in the Uruguay Round," he said.

(AP, AFP)

**Auto-Parts Pact in Doubt**

With Japan's economy slumping, Japanese automakers doubt they can fulfill their pledge to buy \$19 billion of American auto parts in the year that begins April 1, news agencies reported.

Washington, which views the promise as firm, has begun to press Tokyo to make similar pledges for succeeding years. Japan, however, says the amount was merely a voluntary target.

Separately, Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, said it would move all production of its Sentra model to the United States beginning with the 1995 model year.

## China's Acquisitive Powerhouse

### Guangdong Investment Eschews Targets Abroad

Bloomberg Business News

**HONG KONG** — With interests in everything from brewing to tourism to real estate development in China, Guangdong Investment Ltd. is in many ways the ultimate red-chip stock, an investment with growth potential and moderate risk.

Controlled by the government of China's booming Guangdong Province and listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange, the investment holding company has been on an acquisition tear since 1986.

Its strategy of targeting investments in promising Chinese companies has proven lucrative. Company sales have jumped 13-fold, to 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$166.7 million) since 1992, while profit advances 11-fold, to 160.2 million Hong Kong dollars.

Small wonder that analysts say Guangdong Investment is a China play worth watching. In 1993, its share price rose 180 percent, outperforming the Hong Kong index of 33 elite companies, which gained about 150 percent. The stock ended Wednesday at 4.55 dollars, down 22.5 cents.

"It's a highly potential candidate to put in the Hang Seng index," said Ben Kwong, head of research at G.K. Goh Securities. "Other red chips are just shell companies without the earnings base of Guangdong Investment."

Such enthusiasm owes much to the fact that Guangdong Province, where 60 percent of the company's investments are based, is enjoying explosive growth. While the rest of China is growing at about 13 percent, Guangdong, which neighbors Hong Kong, is growing at about 20 percent a year.

"China's development is the quickest in the world and Guangdong is the fastest-growing province in China," said Hou Deyou, company executive director. "That's our strong point. We're not afraid of other China companies listing. We're a better investment."

Guangdong's income levels are closer to nearby Hong Kong levels than to those of neighboring provinces. Additionally, with Beijing a long way away, the central government has been unable to meddle much in the province's economic affairs.

Another edge is that Guangdong Invest-

ment continues to pour most of its investments back into the mainland, rather than venturing overseas as has China International Trust & Investment Corp., the central government's investment agency. "Guangdong Investment is more of a China play than CITIC because it reinvests most of its profits into China while CITIC is in Hong Kong," said Joanne Wong, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities.

According to Mr. Hou, part of the company's success is tied to a strategy of spreading investments over five key areas of development to reduce the risk that any single business might undercut the company's earnings.

That offers a big edge over other listed China companies, whose revenue base is tethered to one or two main businesses, according to analysts.

The key to the company's growth is Guangdong Enterprises, a parent company that is directly controlled by the Guangdong provincial government. It maps out what Chinese companies are investment-worthy.

## Seoul Streamlines Industry

Reuters

**SEOUL** — South Korea's top 30 conglomerates outlined their main activities ahead of a Tuesday deadline set by the government to encourage global competition.

Trade Minister Kim Chul-su initiated the drive in June, saying the conglomerates, whose activities sprawl over unrelated areas, should be streamlined.

"This aims to pave the way for chaebol to improve their global competitiveness," a Trade Ministry official said, using the Korean word for the conglomerates.

Executives of Daewoo Group, one of the top five chaebol, said it had chosen cars, shipbuilding and heavy machinery, and distribution as its core business sectors.

The top 10 chaebol were told to select up to three industries; the 11th to 30th were urged to concentrate on a maximum of two.

## Very briefly:

- Japanese beer consumption fell last year for the first time in nine years, due to a cold summer and recession. Consumption was down 1.8 percent.
- Malaysia will build two theme parks, costing a total of 2.3 billion ringgit (\$920 million), in northern Kedah state to boost tourism, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said.
- Japan Securities Dealers Association said foreign investors were the most active buyers of Japanese government and corporate bonds in 1993, with net purchases of 9.998 trillion yen (\$89 billion), according to a report by the Kyodo news agency.
- Sharp Corp. will invest 53 billion yen to build a new liquid-crystal display plant, which is expected to more than triple its capacity by 1995. The plant will have a monthly capacity of 150,000 units.

- Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara, Indonesia's state-run aircraft maker, plans a 500 billion rupiah (\$250 million) expansion at its Bandung factory. The company has 170 options and orders for its new medium-haul commuter plane, the 70-seat N-250.
- Australia's jobless rate fell to 10.7 percent in December from 11.1 percent the previous month, prompting economists to predict the worst days of unemployment were over.
- China plans to invest 53.6 billion yuan (\$6.16 billion) in its postal service and telecommunications this year, an increase of 34 percent on 1993, said Wu Jichuan, the Post and Telecommunications minister, who was quoted by the official China Daily.

AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, APX

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,178.50	10,172.70	-5.01
Singapore	Straits Times	2,194.96	2,260.31	-2.90
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,177.50	2,195.60	-0.82
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,577.26	18,783.68	-1.15
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,029.17	1,066.22	-3.47
Bangkok	SET	1,438.03	1,487.76	-3.34
Seoul	Composite Stock	898.66	886.31	+1.39
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,851.40	6,215.21	-5.85
Manila	Composite	2,901.15	2,978.00	-2.58
Jakarta	Stock Index	572.02	585.22	-2.26
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,235.97	2,247.34	-0.51
Bombay	National Index	1,877.84	1,848.13	+1.56

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## AMEX

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
12.50	12.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	125.00	120.00	115.00	+5.00
10.00	9.50	Microsoft	0.00	12.0	10	100	100.00	95.00	90.00	+5.00
8.00	7.50	Apple	0.00	10.0	12	100	80.00	75.00	70.00	+5.00
6.00	5.50	Oracle	0.00	8.0	15	100	60.00	55.00	50.00	+5.00
5.00	4.50	Sun	0.00	6.0	20	100	50.00	45.00	40.00	+5.00
4.00	3.50	Novell	0.00	5.0	25	100	40.00	35.00	30.00	+5.00
3.00	2.50	Lotus	0.00	4.0	30	100	30.00	25.00	20.00	+5.00
2.00	1.50	Intuit	0.00	3.0	35	100	20.00	15.00	10.00	+5.00
1.00	0.50	Visa	0.00	2.0	40	100	10.00	05.00	00.00	+5.00
0.50	0.25	MasterCard	0.00	1.0	50	100	05.00	02.50	00.00	+2.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
15.00	14.00	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	3.0	15	100	150.00	140.00	130.00	+10.00
12.00	11.00	Pfizer	0.50	4.0	12	100	120.00	110.00	100.00	+10.00
10.00	9.00	Merck	0.40	3.5	14	100	100.00	90.00	80.00	+10.00
8.00	7.00	Roche	0.30	3.0	16	100	80.00	70.00	60.00	+10.00
6.00	5.00	Novartis	0.20	2.5	18	100	60.00	50.00	40.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	Schering	0.15	2.0	20	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	Glaxo	0.10	1.5	25	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00
3.00	2.00	Wellcome	0.05	1.0	30	100	30.00	20.00	10.00	+10.00
2.00	1.00	SmithKline	0.02	0.5	40	100	20.00	10.00	00.00	+10.00
1.00	0.50	Beecham	0.01	0.2	50	100	10.00	05.00	00.00	+5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
18.00	17.00	Boeing	0.00	5.0	10	100	180.00	170.00	160.00	+10.00
16.00	15.00	Lockheed	0.00	4.0	12	100	160.00	150.00	140.00	+10.00
14.00	13.00	General Electric	0.00	3.0	15	100	140.00	130.00	120.00	+10.00
12.00	11.00	Westinghouse	0.00	2.0	20	100	120.00	110.00	100.00	+10.00
10.00	9.00	General Motors	0.00	1.0	30	100	100.00	90.00	80.00	+10.00
8.00	7.00	Ford	0.00	0.5	40	100	80.00	70.00	60.00	+10.00
6.00	5.00	Chrysler	0.00	0.2	50	100	60.00	50.00	40.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	Stellantis	0.00	0.1	60	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	Hyundai	0.00	0.0	70	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00
3.00	2.00	Kia	0.00	0.0	80	100	30.00	20.00	10.00	+10.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
20.00	19.00	Toyota	0.00	6.0	8	100	200.00	190.00	180.00	+10.00
18.00	17.00	Honda	0.00	5.0	10	100	180.00	170.00	160.00	+10.00
16.00	15.00	Nissan	0.00	4.0	12	100	160.00	150.00	140.00	+10.00
14.00	13.00	Mazda	0.00	3.0	15	100	140.00	130.00	120.00	+10.00
12.00	11.00	Suzuki	0.00	2.0	20	100	120.00	110.00	100.00	+10.00
10.00	9.00	Subaru	0.00	1.0	30	100	100.00	90.00	80.00	+10.00
8.00	7.00	Mitsubishi	0.00	0.5	40	100	80.00	70.00	60.00	+10.00
6.00	5.00	Infiniti	0.00	0.2	50	100	60.00	50.00	40.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	Lexus	0.00	0.1	60	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	Acura	0.00	0.0	70	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
10.00	9.00	Alcoa	0.00	5.0	10	100	100.00	90.00	80.00	+10.00
8.00	7.00	Aluminum	0.00	4.0	12	100	80.00	70.00	60.00	+10.00
6.00	5.00	Steel	0.00	3.0	15	100	60.00	50.00	40.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	Iron	0.00	2.0	20	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	Copper	0.00	1.0	30	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00
3.00	2.00	Gold	0.00	0.5	40	100	30.00	20.00	10.00	+10.00
2.00	1.00	Silver	0.00	0.2	50	100	20.00	10.00	00.00	+10.00
1.00	0.50	Palladium	0.00	0.1	60	100	10.00	05.00	00.00	+5.00
0.50	0.25	Platinum	0.00	0.0	70	100	05.00	02.50	00.00	+2.50
0.25	0.10	Rhodium	0.00	0.0	80	100	02.50	01.00	00.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
15.00	14.00	Exxon	0.00	6.0	8	100	150.00	140.00	130.00	+10.00
13.00	12.00	Shell	0.00	5.0	10	100	130.00	120.00	110.00	+10.00
11.00	10.00	BP	0.00	4.0	12	100	110.00	100.00	90.00	+10.00
9.00	8.00	Amoco	0.00	3.0	15	100	90.00	80.00	70.00	+10.00
7.00	6.00	Conoco	0.00	2.0	20	100	70.00	60.00	50.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	Valero	0.00	1.0	30	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	Marathon	0.00	0.5	40	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00
3.00	2.00	Phillips	0.00	0.2	50	100	30.00	20.00	10.00	+10.00
2.00	1.00	Arco	0.00	0.1	60	100	20.00	10.00	00.00	+10.00
1.00	0.50	Energy	0.00	0.0	70	100	10.00	05.00	00.00	+5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Chg
12.00	11.00	3M	0.00	4.0	12	100	120.00	110.00	100.00	+10.00
10.00	9.00	3M	0.00	3.0	15	100	100.00	90.00	80.00	+10.00
8.00	7.00	3M	0.00	2.0	20	100	80.00	70.00	60.00	+10.00
6.00	5.00	3M	0.00	1.0	30	100	60.00	50.00	40.00	+10.00
5.00	4.00	3M	0.00	0.5	40	100	50.00	40.00	30.00	+10.00
4.00	3.00	3M	0.00	0.2	50	100	40.00	30.00	20.00	+10.00
3.00	2.00	3M	0.00	0.1	60	100	30.00	20.00	10.00	+10.00
2.00	1.00	3M	0.00	0.0	70	100	20.00	10.00	00.00	+10.00
1.00	0.50	3M	0.00	0.0	80	100	10.00	05.00	00.00	+5.00
0.50	0.25	3M	0.00	0.0	90	100	05.00	02.50	00.00	+2.50
0.25	0.12	3M	0.00	0.0	100	100	02.50	01.25	00.00	+1.25
0.12	0.06	3M	0.00	0.0	110	100	01.25	00.62	00.00	+0.62
0.06	0.03	3M	0.00	0.0	120	100	00.62	00.31	00.00	+0.31
0.03	0.01	3M	0.00	0.0	130	100	00.31	00.15	00.00	+0.15
0.01	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	140	100	00.15	00.07	00.00	+0.07
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	150	100	00.07	00.03	00.00	+0.03
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	160	100	00.03	00.01	00.00	+0.01
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	170	100	00.01	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	180	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	190	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	200	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	210	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	220	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	230	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	240	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	250	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	260	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	270	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	280	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	290	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	300	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	310	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	320	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	330	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	340	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	350	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	360	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	370	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	380	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	390	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	400	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	410	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	420	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	430	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	440	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	450	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	460	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	470	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	480	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	490	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	500	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	510	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	520	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	530	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	540	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	550	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	560	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	570	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	580	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	590	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	600	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	610	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	620	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	630	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	640	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	650	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	660	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	670	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	680	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	690	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	700	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	710	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	720	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	730	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	740	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	750	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	760	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	770	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	780	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	790	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	800	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	810	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	820	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	830	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	840	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	850	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	860	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	870	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	880	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	890	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	900	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	910	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	920	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	930	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	940	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	950	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	960	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	970	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	980	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	990	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00
0.00	0.00	3M	0.00	0.0	1000	100	00.00	00.00	00.00	+0.00



## SPORTS

All Eyes on the Basketball Court  
As Threat of Black Boycott Grows

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Ten years after the establishment of the Presidents Commission, a 44-member body that has worked to put the control of college athletics in the hands of chief executive officers of universities, the hardened positions of presidents and coaches have reached the breaking point.

As presidents have become determined to contain costs, improve embarrassingly low graduation rates and create a sense of integrity in athletic departments, coaches who recruit in the inner cities have voiced the need for a commitment to the current generation.

The result, to be played out this weekend with the emotional backdrop of the birthday of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. on Saturday and the national holiday on Monday, is a threat by black coaches to lead a boycott of men's basketball games. It is potentially the most damaging confrontation in a continuing struggle over the way major college athletic programs are administered.

The dispute flared this week at the 88th National Collegiate Athletic Association convention with the defeat of a proposal to restore one of two men's basketball scholarships that had been lost as part of a cost-cutting agenda established by university presidents.

An intense debate preceded the vote, and the defeat set in motion a fervent effort led by influential black basketball coaches like John Thompson of Georgetown, John Chaney of Temple and George Raveling of Southern California.

Coaches and players who had been working toward conference championships or spots in the NCAA tournament swiftly became candidates for acts of social activism by the disruption of games.

When Raveling was asked how the issue of a single scholarship had created such a struggle, he responded with a question of his own, about the impact that Rosa Parks had on the civil-rights movement in the 1950s.

"Why did it take a black woman to decide one day she was too tired to walk to the back of the bus?" Raveling said. "So she sat down in the front. There had to be far more relevant issues sparking that movement. It was just a little thing, but it led to something big."

"The core of all of this," Raveling added, "is a lack of trust and truthfulness."

Members of the Black Coaches Association have not revealed the possible form or extent of their protest, but they are expected to begin their action by singling out nine games this weekend in an action that may involve both coaches and players and could result in the

cancellation of games. Rudy Washington, the coach at Drake University and the organization's executive director, said through a representative that the group planned to issue a statement on Friday.

[Washington told The Associated Press that a boycott was likely, would involve players as well as coaches and could conceivably last the rest of the season.]

[Washington would not comment further, but asked if the effort to drum up support for a boycott was going as well as he had expected, replied, "Better."]

Athletic department administrators and conference officials, who for several years have operated under the increasing stress of deficits, were suddenly faced with the possible loss of income in the event that games are canceled. Jim Delany, the Big Ten conference commissioner, said schools whose teams were involved in canceled games would have their share of television revenue from that game deducted from the total the universities would receive from the conference office.

All 33 Division I conference commissioners planned to conduct a telephone conference call to create a uniform response to potential scenarios.

"It's a different kind of issue than we've ever dealt with before," said Bob Frederick, the athletic di-

rector at the University of Kansas, who estimated that a canceled game would create a loss of \$150,000 in gate receipts, plus lost television revenue that would be calculated and returned by the office of the Big Eight Conference.

Frederick's surprise that the scholarship issue had become a flash point was an indication of how quickly the issue had developed. Marian Washington, the president of the Black Coaches Association, is the coach of the women's team at Kansas and a member of Frederick's staff.

Codric Dempsey, the NCAA executive director who inherited the conflict in his first week on the job, said he had spoken again Wednesday with a representative of the coaches group, but that no further discussions were planned and no changes on the scholarship issue were possible until the 1995 convention.

Although supporters of the increase in scholarships centered their appeal on the ground that a disproportionate number of minority and disadvantaged recruits would be adversely affected, other issues, including financial considerations and the attempt to gain a competitive advantage, became factors.

Of the nine schools in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference, a collection of historically black universities, four — Delaware State, Morgan State, North Carolina A & T and South Carolina State — abstained from the voting. Three schools in the historically black Southwestern Athletic Conference — Alabama State, Prairie View A & M and Texas Southern — voted against the proposal.

Several schools with teams led by prominent black coaches, including Minnesota, Temple, Air Force and Southern California, voted against the proposal or abstained. Athletic administrators from several other schools that voted in favor of adding the scholarship were outspoken in their disapproval of any boycott.

Among the critics of a boycott were Drake's athletic director, Lynn King, where Washington began the season with a three-year record of 28-56. Several other athletic directors, before leaving here after the conclusion of the convention late Tuesday afternoon, privately acknowledged that they had reminded coaches on their staffs that they are employed by a university, not an association of coaches.

The most uncertain aspect of the anticipated protest, however, was the involvement of athletes. Jalen Rose of Michigan, who became a leader of the Wolverines after the departure of Chris Webber to the National Basketball Association, related the importance of increased opportunities with his own background.

"I think we need that scholarship for the simple fact that 300 kids a year that's not going to college," Rose said. "I know if I didn't get a scholarship, my mom didn't have the money to send me to college. I have to think about the people who are in that predicament now. As far as boycotting, I have to get more details, because that's a very big move, very big."

"I don't like it," said the losers' coach, Greg Ackles. "I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy."



The Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon cut off Rick Fox as the Celtics lost a sixth straight in Boston.

Jordan Sets  
His Sights  
On Chisox

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan says he is serious about wanting to play baseball for the Chicago White Sox, the Chicago Tribune reported Thursday.

"I want to go to spring training for one reason, and that's to make the team," Jordan told the newspaper. "This is no fantasy. I plan to be in Sarasota by mid-February."

"If the White Sox were to tell me that they didn't think I was good enough to make the team, and that they don't want me at spring training, then I would accept their wishes and not go."

Jordan also said he thought the White Sox would select him for the team. He has not played organized baseball since he was a teenager in Wilmington, North Carolina.

"I'm not out there sweating for three hours every day just to find out what it feels like to sweat," he said of his workouts at Comiskey Park.

Jordan, who retired from the Chicago Bulls on Oct. 6, added: "I'm serious. My father thought I could be a major-league baseball player, and I'm sure that right now he can see me trying. He's watching every move that I make."

Jordan's father, James, was murdered last August.

When he retired from basketball, Jordan said he wanted more time with his family. But he noted that baseball teams often spend four or five days in one city.

"It's not like the NBA, where you'd fly out after every game," he said. "I'd like to take my wife and children with me on the road."

"There were certain things I was thinking when I retired that I didn't want to express to anyone. I know this will put me back in front of people. But I hope they'll be looking at me in a different light."

Georgia Tech Routs North Carolina  
On Night of Long Knives in Top 25

The Associated Press

It was not a good night to be on top.

Eleven of the top 25-ranked teams in action Wednesday night, and five lost. And none of the defeats was more surprising than No. 1 North Carolina's 20-point loss at Georgia Tech.

The 17th-ranked Yellow Jackets, who got 27 points from Travis Best, crushed North Carolina, 89-69.

It was Tech's second victory in a row over the Tar Heels when they were ranked No. 1, the other coming in the final of last year's Atlantic Coast Conference tournament. Tech also beat Duke, 80-79, a year ago when the Blue Devils were ranked No. 1.

"We gave one of the finest performances I've seen since I've been coaching here," Tech's Bobby Cremins said after his 25th victory at the school and 350th overall in 19 years of coaching.

"Tech played a tremendous game," said North Carolina's coach, Dean Smith. "That's not just the coach talking. I think anyone who saw the game would say that. Maybe they're better than we are every night, but I hope not."

Best scored 10 of his points in the final 2:45, eight on free throws, as the Yellow Jackets (10-3, 1-2 ACC), who never trailed, snapped Carolina's 10-game winning streak. The Tar Heels dropped to 12-2 and 2-1.

Tech also got 22 points from James Forrest, eight of those in the

last 3:10 when the Jackets took control after Eric Montross's jump hook for North Carolina closed the deficit to 68-64 with 3:55 to play.

Montross led the Tar Heels with 20 points.

No. 8 Kentucky 98, Mississippi 64; Walter McCarty, a sophomore forward, got off to a great first start, making five of his first six shots as Kentucky (12-2, 2-1 Southeastern Conference) jumped out to

erford, New Jersey, despite making only 20 of 60 shots from the field. Boston College (10-4, 2-2) made only 18 of 46.

No. 22 Alabama-Birmingham 88, Sacramento State 46; Robert Shannon's 19 points led five UAB players in double figures as the Blazers (12-1) won their 10th straight. Sacramento State (1-13) has lost 40 straight road games.

Alabama 73, No. 24 Vanderbilt 67; Jamal Faulkner scored 21 points as Alabama, at home, posted its second surprising victory in the past week. The Crimson Tide (5-5, 2-1 SEC) upset then-No. 1 Arkansas, 66-64, last week. Ronnie McMahon scored 23 points to lead Vandy (8-4, 1-2).

Notre Dame 77, No. 25 Missouri 73; Ryan Hoover sank five 3-pointers and scored 25 points, all in the second half, as the host Fighting Irish (5-7) beat a ranked opponent for the first time in almost two years and snapped a nine-game winning streak for the Tigers (10-7).

No. 25 Xavier (Ohio) 57, Dayton 46; Brian Grant scored 11 second-half points as host Xavier (10-1) shook off a bad first half to hand Dayton (4-8) its fifth straight loss.

Rutgers-Camden broke the NCAA men's basketball record for the most consecutive losses when it dropped its 48th in a row, a 95-73 loss to visiting Richard Stockton College.

"I don't like it," said the losers' coach, Greg Ackles. "I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy."

Seton Hall 61, No. 20 Boston College 53; Bryan Caver and Arturas Karnishovas scored the last 18 points for Seton Hall (8-4, 1-3 Big East), which won in East Ruti-

erford, New Jersey, despite making only 20 of 60 shots from the field. Boston College (10-4, 2-2) made only 18 of 46.

No. 22 Alabama-Birmingham 88, Sacramento State 46; Robert Shannon's 19 points led five UAB players in double figures as the Blazers (12-1) won their 10th straight. Sacramento State (1-13) has lost 40 straight road games.

Alabama 73, No. 24 Vanderbilt 67; Jamal Faulkner scored 21 points as Alabama, at home, posted its second surprising victory in the past week. The Crimson Tide (5-5, 2-1 SEC) upset then-No. 1 Arkansas, 66-64, last week. Ronnie McMahon scored 23 points to lead Vandy (8-4, 1-2).

Notre Dame 77, No. 25 Missouri 73; Ryan Hoover sank five 3-pointers and scored 25 points, all in the second half, as the host Fighting Irish (5-7) beat a ranked opponent for the first time in almost two years and snapped a nine-game winning streak for the Tigers (10-7).

No. 25 Xavier (Ohio) 57, Dayton 46; Brian Grant scored 11 second-half points as host Xavier (10-1) shook off a bad first half to hand Dayton (4-8) its fifth straight loss.

Rutgers-Camden broke the NCAA men's basketball record for the most consecutive losses when it dropped its 48th in a row, a 95-73 loss to visiting Richard Stockton College.

"I don't like it," said the losers' coach, Greg Ackles. "I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy."

Seton Hall 61, No. 20 Boston College 53; Bryan Caver and Arturas Karnishovas scored the last 18 points for Seton Hall (8-4, 1-3 Big East), which won in East Ruti-

erford, New Jersey, despite making only 20 of 60 shots from the field. Boston College (10-4, 2-2) made only 18 of 46.

No. 22 Alabama-Birmingham 88, Sacramento State 46; Robert Shannon's 19 points led five UAB players in double figures as the Blazers (12-1) won their 10th straight. Sacramento State (1-13) has lost 40 straight road games.

Alabama 73, No. 24 Vanderbilt 67; Jamal Faulkner scored 21 points as Alabama, at home, posted its second surprising victory in the past week. The Crimson Tide (5-5, 2-1 SEC) upset then-No. 1 Arkansas, 66-64, last week. Ronnie McMahon scored 23 points to lead Vandy (8-4, 1-2).

Notre Dame 77, No. 25 Missouri 73; Ryan Hoover sank five 3-pointers and scored 25 points, all in the second half, as the host Fighting Irish (5-7) beat a ranked opponent for the first time in almost two years and snapped a nine-game winning streak for the Tigers (10-7).

No. 25 Xavier (Ohio) 57, Dayton 46; Brian Grant scored 11 second-half points as host Xavier (10-1) shook off a bad first half to hand Dayton (4-8) its fifth straight loss.

Rutgers-Camden broke the NCAA men's basketball record for the most consecutive losses when it dropped its 48th in a row, a 95-73 loss to visiting Richard Stockton College.

"I don't like it," said the losers' coach, Greg Ackles. "I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy."

Seton Hall 61, No. 20 Boston College 53; Bryan Caver and Arturas Karnishovas scored the last 18 points for Seton Hall (8-4, 1-3 Big East), which won in East Ruti-

## The Celtics Run Out of Luck at Home

The Associated Press

Maybe the old building has used up all its victories. More likely, however, the Boston Celtics are short on skill.

In eight of Larry Bird's 13 seasons, the Celtics lost six or fewer home games. In the last 29 days, they have lost six straight in Boston Garden, tying a 45-year-old club record that could be broken Friday night against the Los Angeles Clippers.

The fact that the Houston Rockets' 94-84 triumph on Wednesday night was their first at the Garden in 12 years and broke a 14-game losing streak there shows just how dominant the Celtics once were on the splintered parquet floor.

In a matchup of great and once-great centers, Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon tied his season high with 37 points. Boston's Robert Parish, the 12th-leading scorer in National Basketball Association history, did not get a point in 27 minutes.

"I think the leprechaun has taken the year off," Boston's Xavier McDaniel said of the Celtics' good-luck symbol.

More important, people are missing Bird retired after the 1991-92 season. Kevin McHale retired after last season. Reggie Lewis died of a heart ailment last July.

The Celtics got off to a 6-2 start this season, but are 7-20 since then after winning just two of their last 14 games.

It did not help that they had to play one of the league's best teams.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

When the game was over, Boston had as many losses in the last 11 days as Houston (28-5) has had all season. Houston, which last won in Boston on Nov. 18, 1981, leads the NBA with a 16-4 road record.

Timberwolves 103, Mavericks 85; Dallas, which beat Minnesota twice for its only victories in 32 games this season, tied an NBA record with its 16th consecutive home loss. Isaiah Rider and Doug West scored 23 points for the Timberwolves.

Dallas matched the record for home futility set by the Orlando

Magic in the 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons.

Warriors 100, Heat 92; Chris Webber of Golden State spent the end of the third quarter treating a sore back, then scored 14 of his 27 points in the fourth period against visiting Miami.

Hawks 92, Bulls 81; Atlanta beat Chicago for the first time in seven meetings and extended its Central Division lead over the Bulls to three games as Dominique Wilkins had 19 points and 10 rebounds.

The Hawks won their sixth consecutive game overall and improved their home record to 15-1 as Wilkins scored eight points in the final 7:23.

Cavaliers 118, Magic 109; Gerald Wilkins scored seven of his season-high 38 points in the final 1:15 as Cleveland won at Orlando.

Wilkins made 15 of 22 shots from the field, including six of eight 3-point attempts. Brad Daugherty had 25 points for the Cavs, while Mark Price made four of six 3-pointers and finished with 20 points.

Wilkins, who did not score in the

fourth quarter until the final 1:15, took over after the Magic closed to 111-108.

Anfernee Hardaway scored 25 points and Shaquille O'Neal had 22 points and six blocked shots for the Magic.

76ers 117, Clippers 98; Jeff Hornacek scored 24 points and Dana Barros had 20 points and a career-high 12 assists as Philadelphia used 10 3-pointers to hand visiting Los Angeles its seventh consecutive defeat.

Pacers 107, Nuggets 96; Reggie Miller scored 29 points, including 15 free throws without a miss, as Indiana beat visiting Denver for the eighth time in nine meetings.

TO OUR READERS  
IN HOLLAND

It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call today! 02503-24024

## DENNIS THE MENACE



Yes, Joe, you're lucky to have a friend like me who is always right.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each column, to form four ordinary words.

C U J I E

R U F T

D U L A N O

C L A J A K

Print answer here: A

Answers: ANKLE, ANKLE, ANKLE, ANKLE

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

Answers: THE most common answer in the class - "I DON'T KNOW"

## PEANUTS



MY DAD AND I WENT TO ANOTHER HOCKEY GAME LAST NIGHT.

IT'S AMAZING HOW FAST THE PLAYERS SKATE UP AND DOWN THE COURT.

RINK

NEXT WEEK WE'RE GOING TO A BASKETBALL RINK

BLONDIE

REMEMBER, YOU HAVE TO DEFEND A VERY IMPORTANT CLIENT TOMORROW

I KNOW

YOU'VE GOT TO GIVE IT EVERYTHING YOU'VE GOT

I WILL

SO GO HOME AND GET PLENTY OF REST

I PLAN TO

WAS THAT THE HEAD OF THE CLIENT

NO, THAT WAS THE CLIENT

BEETLE BAILEY

I PROMISED MARTHA I WOULDN'T STOP HERE ON THE WAY HOME

HECK! ONE DRINK WON'T TAKE LONG

PHONE FOR YOU, SIR

SO MUCH FOR YOUR PROMISES

HOW DO YOU WOMEN DO THAT?

DOONESBURY

HERE'S AN INTERESTING ONE: "DO YOU LOOK LIKE A GOOD GUY?"

THAT IS A GOOD QUESTION

J.F. HAS MOST INTERESTING PERSONALITIES, HE'S GOT A LOT OF QUESTIONS

SO WHAT DO WE REALLY LOOK LIKE WITHOUT CORRECTIVE GRAPHICS? WELL, TO BE PERFECTLY HONEST,

IT'S NOT A VERY GOOD

DIFFERENT, THOUGH

REX MORGAN

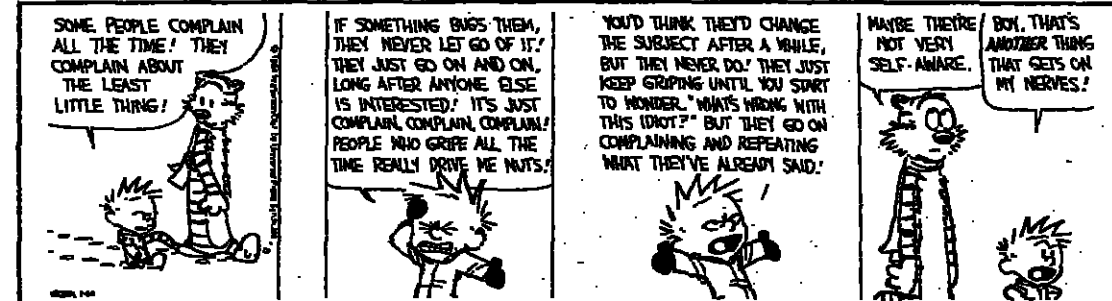
SHE TRICKED ME INTO GOING TO COOKING SCHOOL - I GOT IT

WHO'S THAT?

BING BONG

BING BONG

## CALVIN AND HOBBES



SOME PEOPLE COMPLAIN ALL THE TIME. THEY COMPLAIN ABOUT THE LEAST LITTLE THING.

IF SOMETHING BUGS THEM, THEY NEVER LET GO OF IT. THEY JUST GO ON AND ON, LONG AFTER ANYONE ELSE IS INTERESTED. IT'S JUST COMPLAINT, COMPLAINT, COMPLAINT. PEOPLE WHO GRIEVE ALL THE TIME REALLY DRIVE ME NUTS.

YOU'D THINK THEY'D CHANGE THE SUBJECT AFTER A WHILE, BUT THEN NEVER DO. THEY JUST KEEP GRUMPING UNTIL YOU START TO WONDER, "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS IDIOT?" BUT THEY GO ON COMPLAINTING AND REPEATING WHAT THEY'VE ALREADY SAID.

BOY, THAT'S ANOTHER THING THEY GET AT MY NERVES!

WIZARD of ID

WHAT IF I TOLD YOU I WAS GOING TO QUIT DRINKING?

I'D PROBABLY FIGURE...

...IT WAS TIME TO CUT YOU OFF

REX MORGAN

SHE TRICKED ME INTO GOING TO COOKING SCHOOL - I GOT IT

WHO'S THAT?

BING BONG

BING BONG

GARFIELD

PAT PAT PAT

BUILD







## OBSERVER

## The Twain Meet

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Several months ago the authorities at the Mark Twain house in Hartford, Conn., asked if I would come and make a speech.

I said yes. What would you have said?

It was for a good cause: preservation of Mark's amazing old house, which looks like the house I, P. Morin, might have built if he'd been a Mississippi River steamboat pilot instead of a money changer. Frankly, however, it wasn't the good-cause aspect that appealed to me. It was the honor of the thing.

"Yes," I said, "of course I'll come and make the speech."

Now the actual possibility of actually making an actual speech never seriously crossed my mind. The engagement was made in the summer of 1993. The speech was not to be made until March 18, 1994.

This future seemed so remote that, with all the news about the stream smoke, drive-by shootings and asteroids possibly hitting the earth without warning, I naturally assumed I would probably die before then and so, not have to make the speech.

Before putting the whole business out of mind, though, I spent a few days enjoying fantasies about the triumph I would score among Mark Twain scholars.

These fantasies were not about the speech itself, but about the speech's aftermath. I fancied myself swamped with praise from the audience which had just heard my talk. They told me Mark Twain himself couldn't have done better. Some said Mark, in fact, had never been half so entertaining as I had been this night.

The odd thing about these fantasies was that though I received tremendous praise for an incredibly witty speech, I couldn't think of anything even faintly amusing that I had said.

Time's passage did its healing work, and I had happily forgotten last summer's folly when Hartford telephoned the other day, "Could you give us the title of your speech?" asked the caller.

"Speech? What speech?" was the question that ran silently through

my mind. Could I possibly have promised to make a speech somewhere?

"Unlike," I told myself. In 1981 I made a speech in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to an all-male audience that had anticipated belly dancers. It expressed its dissatisfaction with the program committee by pelting me with the dinner rolls, and I have not made a speech since, except to humor the kind of people who hold guns to your head.

"The Mark Twain house," said faraway Hartford, and all was horribly clear, the horror being implicit in the request for a speech title. They were not only going ahead with the speech, they wanted a title for it. This could mean only one thing.

They expected a speech that was about something. I promised to phone right back as soon as I put the finishing touches on my peroration, and have been sitting here ever since trying to think of a title.

What do you think of "Holistic Tropism and Subliminal Lamentation in Mark Twain's Mississippi Writings: A Suppressed Struggle Between Conscience and Riparian Rights"?

No, I don't know what it means either, but it sounds terrifying enough to satisfy the American lust for oratorical abuse. It is also meaningless enough to cover anything I may have to call a speech in the event the Earth isn't struck soon now by an asteroid big enough to wipe out Hartford.

Is the need to hear speeches peculiarly American? We claim to hate the oratorical gales, yet feel the lodge's annual hotel banquet is incomplete without an after-dinner speaker soporific enough to overpower the coffee.

Do the French fill 10,000 hotel ballrooms every night to listen to the after-dinner speeches? The Italians? The Sri Lankans? The Ugandans?

Ah, there's a lively title! "Was Tom Sawyer an American Uzbek and Aunt Polly a Boris Yeltsin in Drag?" Or maybe, "If Mark Twain's Favorite President Was Grant, What's So Awful About Ordinary Guys Liking Bill Clinton?"

Don't worry, Hartford. As Jack Benny used to say, "I'm thinking, I'm thinking."

New York Times Service

## Welcome to the Whole Earth Millennium

By Patricia Leigh Brown

Sausalito, California — The sign in the courtyard said, "Welcome to the Millennium." And next to the offices of the Millennium Whole Earth Catalog — the forthcoming sequel to the pivotal 1960s generational bible — someone was building an "experiential" multicolored tetrahedron with a metal ball suspended from it.

Howard Rheingold, the editor in chief, was dressed in a kaleidoscopic fashion that looked as if the parking lot of a Grateful Dead concert had wandered onto his clothes. Then, amid a kazoo chorus, Wavy Gravy, that legendary '60s civil disobedient, led an invocation to bless the M-WEC, as the millennium catalogue is known.

One participant described the group of 30 or so writers and editors who had assembled from all over the country for a one-day millennium powwow as "granola-crunching, endorphin-drenched techno-druids." It was the utopia business as usual at 27 Gate Five Road.

Twenty-five years ago, Stewart Brand, then a 30-year-old renegade best known as one of Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters, gazed out an airplane window into "dark nothing" and slipped into a reverie about how he could best help his friends who were starting communes "with and you in the sticks."

He gave birth to the idea of the Whole Earth Catalog, an enterprise that two and a half million readers, a National Book Award and at least one nervous breakdown later, he would call "a mistake that worked."

He and Lois Jennings Brand, then his wife, loaded up a pickup with mimeographed sheets on subjects like tantra, art, cybernetics and seeds, and went to see friends on the New Mexico-Colorado commune circuit. Then, he and his friends wrote and designed a shaggy, witty compendium, an "access to tools," whose publication in 1968 seemed, for a time anyway, to open up the world.

Even now, after the Last Whole Earth Catalog (1971), the (Updated) Last (1975) and the Next (1981) have all come and gone, there remains a palpable sense of idealism about it all. But in 1968, the land itself was deemed the vehicle for remaking the planet. Today, it is the computer.

Where the original Whole Earthers communicated via underground newspapers and the U.S. mail, these days they commune via the WELL (the Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link), a computer teleconference system.

In place of backpacking and goat farming, the Millennium Whole Earth Catalog, to be published this fall by HarperSan Francisco, will include six pages on how to use



Internet and a section on "citizen encryption," private coded messages to prevent computer intrusions.

The countercultural ideal of democratic access to tools, of living independent of established political and commercial interests, is now being applied to a new sphere.

"It is not just a collection of knowledge," said Rheingold, who has served as a consultant to the congressional Office of Technology Assessment and whose work includes books on virtual reality and the virtual community. "The idea is to change the way people think."

The original Whole Earth Catalog chronicled changes in thinking in all their overwrought peacock glory. To young women in peasant blouses and young men in fringed buckskin, the catalogue was a revelation. Between its covers — the front a dreamy photo of Earth as seen

## Views From the Catalogue, Then and Now

HERE are some excerpts from the old and new editions.

**The Original**

**ON EATING MUSHROOMS:** "Finding a strange, shiny, luminescent, colored growth on dark rotting wood is surprise and pleasure; to extend that experience into identifying it and possibly eating it is even better."

**ON COMMUNES:** "One reason we promote communes is that there's

no better place to make all the wishful mistakes; to get your nose rubbed in your fondest fantasies."

**ON WATER BEDS:** "A variety of wave motions can be induced; adding interest to life's little pleasures."

**The Millennium Update**

**ON COMPLEXITY:** "Computers have made formerly theoretical sciences into experimental sciences (model your idea and see if it runs), and new comfort with nonlinear,

chaotic systems means that the models and the real world are growing ever closer together."

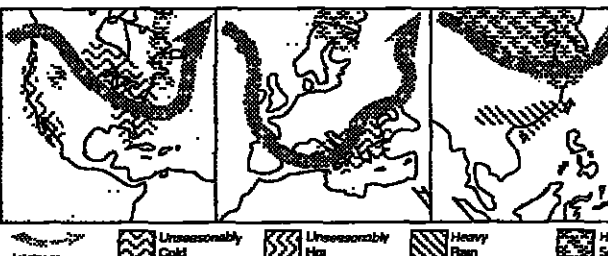
**ON CHAOS:** "Our perceptual world is much more fractal than it is Euclidean. Look at anything long enough and it falls apart."

**ON THE COSMOS:** "Human minds are large enough to contain something that has been expanding at the speed of light for 15 billion years."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
London	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Paris	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Rome	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Moscow	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Stockholm	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Oslo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Helsinki	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Tallinn	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Riga	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Vilnius	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Kyiv	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Minsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Brest	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Smolensk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Orsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Novosibirsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Yekaterinburg	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Omsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Novokuznetsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Kemerovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Cherepovets	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Izhevsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Sverdlovsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Perm	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Kirov	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Nizhny Novgorod	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Samara	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Ufa	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Kazan	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Volgograd	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Rostov	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Yaroslavl	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Ivanovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Korolyov	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Podolsk	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Shchyolkovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Yuzhnyy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Lyubertsy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Zhukovskiy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Domodedovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Vnukovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Chertanovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Yuzhnyy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Lyubertsy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Zhukovskiy	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Domodedovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Vnukovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52
Chertanovo	11/52	11/52	5/50	9/49	12/53	6/51	10/54	12/56	6/52



**North America**  
The eastern half of the United States will be in an icebox this weekend with temperatures well below normal. Near-zero cold is expected from Atlanta to Boston. Locally heavy snows will fall downwind from the Great Lakes. At the same time, the Far West will have dry, mild weather.

Middle East				Latin America					
	Today		Tomorrow			Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low
	°F	°C	°F	°C		°F	°C	°F	°C
Bombay	117/62	25/16	116/58	24/14	Buenos Aires	70/61	21/16	70/51	21/10
Bombay	116/61	24/16	115/58	24/14	Caracas	79/64	23/17	79/54	22/12
Dharampur	115/59	24/15	114/57	23/13	Lima	74/57	20/16	74/47	20/10
Dharampur	114/57	23/15	113/55	22/13	Managua	71/56	21/15	71/46	21/10
Laos	110/70	23/15	110/57	23/13	San Jose	76/62	23/17	76/54	22/12
Laos	110/70	23/15	110/57	23/13	San Jose	76/62	23/17	76/54	22/12
Manila	114/75	25/17	114/62	25/16					
Manila	114/75	25/17	114/62	25/16					

Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, or sun showers.  
°F above, °C below. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc.